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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1865-66.

Allahabad:

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1866.

ERRATA IN IRRIGATION CHAPTER OF ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1865-66.

Page 62, para. 187, line 19,—(Original Works, Boolundshuhur Division) after *up to springing*, read *Rs.* 17,520 *on extention of the right sub-branch.*

„ 65, „ 195, „ 4,—(Plantations, Ganges Canal), for 158,064 *on rajbuhas*, read 158,604 *on rajbuhas.*

„ 68, „ 215, „ 2,—(Rohilcund Canals), for *Bygool*, 180 *miles long*, read *Bygool*, 108 *miles long.*

„ 72, „ 235, „ 3,—(Thomason Civil Engineering College), for *from Rs.* 45,008, read *from Rs.* 45,088.

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BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1865-66.

SECTION 1.—JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.

I.—Statistics of Civil Litigation.

THE statistics of Civil litigation during the year 1865 show the following results:—

2. Excluding the Small Cause Courts and the Courts in the Non-Regulation Districts, there were 57,372 original suits and 10,783 appeals instituted during the year: including all the Courts, there is an aggregate total of 85,110 suits and appeals.

3. The miscellaneous cases in all the regular Courts instituted during the year amounted to 1,25,269. Adding to this the number of original suits and appeals, the suits instituted in the four Small Cause Courts (6,210), and those for the Non-Regulation Districts (15,515), the total, or 2,15,149, represents the amount of Civil litigation in these Provinces during 1865, as against 2,43,033 in 1864.

II.—Decrease of Regular Suits.

4. The decrease in regular suits has occurred almost exclusively in the Kumaon Division, and is entirely of a reactionary character,—the large increase in 1864 having been due to the introduction of the Limitation Act in that year, and the extension to Gurhwal of the Stamp Act in regard to bonds.

III.—And Miscellaneous Cases.

5. The diminution in miscellaneous cases was also in a great measure the reactionary result of an extraordinary influx of applications for the execution of decrees preferred in December, 1864,

to save the period of limitation prescribed by Acts XIV. of 1859 and XI. of 1861.

IV.—Disposal of Cases, and Agency.

6. Of the 67,823 regular suits which were disposed of by the ordinary Civil Courts, 52 per cent. were decided on their merits (an improvement of 2 per cent. as compared with 1864), 21 per cent. on confession of judgment, 10 per cent. were adjusted or withdrawn, 4 per cent. were dismissed on default, and 3 per cent. were decided by arbitration. The aggregate value of these suits was Rs. 2,52,88,320, and the costs Rs. 21,04,563. The average value of each suit was Rs. 373, and the average cost Rs. 31,—the percentage of costs to value being thus 8. There were employed in the decision of these suits 122 Officers in the Regulation Provinces, and 55 in the Non-Regulation Districts.

V.—Execution of Decrees.

7. The applications for execution of decrees were 73,360, as compared with 96,446 in 1864. The cause of this decrease has been explained above. Only 23 per cent. of these applications were fully, and 19 per cent. partially, executed. Numerous applications were preferred by parties at the close of the previous year, not with the view of prosecuting their cases, but with the sole object of saving the limitation period, and reviving the limit of time from which future applications would be calculated. This explains the large proportion of cases struck off in default.

VI.—Rent Cases.

8. 12,530 rent cases appealable to the Judges were disposed of during the year, of which 23 per cent. were appealed. Greater care has apparently been taken in the preparation of these cases, 31 per cent. of the appeals having been reversed or modified, as compared with 43 per cent. in 1864.

VII.—Prosecutions for False Evidence and Forgery.

9. The following extract from the Civil Report of the Sudder Court will show the results of the prosecutions instituted in cases of false verification of documents, false evidence, and forgery:—

"Twenty-four prosecutions were made for false verification of written documents under Section 24, Act VIII. of 1859, and 47 persons were committed for trial, of whom 21 were convicted in five districts and 19 acquitted. In 1864, out of 31 cases, in which 50 persons were committed, 15 were convicted and 27 acquitted. The results of 1865 were therefore somewhat more favourable than those of the previous year.

"Under Section 169, Act XXV. of 1861, which relates to charges connected with false evidence, 32 cases were prosecuted criminally, and 57 persons committed to the Sessions, of whom 21 were convicted and 38 acquitted. The same number of persons were respectively convicted and acquitted in the year 1864, although the number of persons committed for trial in the latter year was 58.

"Under Section 170, Act XXV. of 1861 (relating to cases of forgery), 18 criminal prosecutions were instituted, and 78 persons committed for trial. Of those tried, 10 were convicted and 51 acquitted. This last result cannot be considered satisfactory.

"The Court have frequently alluded to the extreme difficulties attending the successful prosecution of cases under the punitive Sections now under notice; and although the general results of the prosecutions, as indicated in the margin, cannot be considered as successful, they have no doubt that the occasional

Abstract.

Year.	*Operation of Section 24, Act VIII. of 1859.*				*Operation of Section 169, Act XXV. of 1861.*				*Operation of Section 170, Act VIII. of 1859.*			
	Cases committed.	Persons committed.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Cases committed.	Persons committed.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Cases committed.	Persons committed.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1865	24	47	21	19	32	57	21	38	18	78	10	51
1864	31	50	15	27	39	58	21	38	26	79	26	38

judicious exercise of the power conferred on the Judiciary under these provisions is calculated to check in some degree, if not to repress, the crimes of forgery and perjury, at one time so prevalent in connection with the litigation of the Civil Courts."

VIII.—Duration of Cases.

10. The average duration of regular suits is shown below. The average in the Judges' Courts has been adversely affected by the unfavourable return from one district. The average in the Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens has also been unduly raised by the Goruckpore return. As this district, however, has now been divided, and a second officer of this grade appointed, improvement may be expected during the current year.

11. The general average duration for the Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts, in which the bulk of the Civil litigation is decided, is not unsatisfactory:—

	Judges.			*Principal Sudder Ameens.*			*Sudder Ameens.*			*Moonsiffs.*			*Average Duration of Cases under Act X. of 1859.*		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
General Average,	...	4	25	...	2	17	...	...	20	...	...	26	...	3	24

IX.—Personal Attendance of Parties.

12. 82 per cent. of the parties were present in Court when their cases were decided.

X.—Alienations of Real Property.

13. Temporary alienations of landed property under Sections 243 and 244 of Act VIII. of 1859 have not been resorted to so freely as during the previous year; but the sales

of land in execution of Civil decrees have decreased, which is satisfactory:—

Operation of Sections 243-248, *Act VIII. of* 1859.

	NUMBER OF MOUZAHS AND SHARES OF MOUZAHS ALIENATED IN EXECUTION OF DECREES OF CIVIL COURTS DURING 1865.												
	TEMPORARY, CONDITIONAL, PARTIAL, OR VOLUNTARY.						INVOLUNTARY AND PERMANENT, UNDER SECTION 248.						
	By order of Court, under Section 243.		*At instance of the Collector, under Section* 244.		*Total.*		*Hereditary.*		*Other.*		*Total.*		
	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Remarks.
TOTAL, 1865,	10	142	1	211	11	353	25	1,450	10	311	35	1,761	
TOTAL, 1864,	31	360	3	291	34	650	21	1,601	4	203	25	1,804	

XI.—Nature of Suits.

14. Two-thirds of the original suits instituted during the year were for debts on bond, and 9 per cent. were suits for real property.

XII.—Tulubanah.

15. The Tulubanah Returns are now prepared for the financial year, and the exact details have not been received from the Account Department. There will, however, it is expected, be a considerable surplus available for the improvement of Civil justice.

XIII.—Stamps.

16. The net balance credited to Government on account of value of Stamps filed in the District Civil Courts, excluding refunds, amounted to Rs. 8,97,188, as compared with Rs. 8,65,724 during the previous year. This sum includes penalties imposed for infringements of the Stamp Act. The increase is very satisfactory.

17. There has been a decrease in the net value of Stamps filed in the Sudder Court, the amount being Rs. 82,558, as against Rs. 92,826 in 1864. This was to be expected, as four extra Judges sat in the Court for nearly six months in 1864.

18. The total cost of the Sudder Court, including the salaries of the Judges, amounted to Rs. 2,90,041, and of the District Courts, Rs. 10,15,196. If the sums credited on account of Stamps be deducted from these amounts, the net cost to Government of the whole Civil Judiciary in these Provinces is found to be Rs. 3,25,491.

XIV.—State of Sudder Court files.

19. The number of cases pending on the files of the Sudder Court at the close of the year have slightly increased, as compared with 1864, owing chiefly to the illness of one of the Judges; but the increase was but temporary, and has been greatly reduced during the first quarter of the current year.

XV.—Character of Subordinate Judicial Agency.

20. A careful enquiry has been instituted by the Court during the present year into the general character for integrity of the Subordinate Judicial Agency, the result of which the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to say has been generally favourable. Measures have been taken to break up local and family cliques among the ministerial establishments of the Civil Courts, and the proposals now under consideration for improving the status and pay of the Native Judges cannot fail to have a beneficial effect.

21. The state of the Court's files is shown in the following statement :—

	Pending on 1st January.		Admitted.		Disposed of.		Pending on 31st December.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Regular, ...	360	49	141	129	452	118	49	60
Increase, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Decrease, ...	...	311	...	12	...	334	...	...
Special, ...	2,069	474	1,541	1,684	3,136	1,472	474	686
Increase, ...	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	212
Decrease, ...	...	1,595	...	...	...	1,664	...	...
Total Increase,...	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	223
Total Decrease,...	...	1,906	...	155	...	1,998	...	...

XVI.—Small Cause Courts.

22. There has been a slight decrease in the number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts during the year, there having been only 6,210, as compared with 6,331 in 1864. There was also a fourth Small Cause Court at Dehra Dhoon in 1865, which was not established in the previous year.

XVII.—Nature of Suits.

23. Of the suits instituted—

2,637 were for debts on bond,
766 were shop debts,
638 book account debts,
394 for personal property,
659 claims supported by parole evidence alone,
248 for rent,
137 for damages,
296 for wages, and
435 for money due on written contract.

XVIII.—Disposal of Suits.

24. Of the cases disposed of, 33 per cent. were decided upon confession of judgment, 30 per cent. on their merits, and 18 per cent. *ex-parte*. 31 per cent. of the decrees were completely, and 12 per cent. partially, executed.

XIX.—Duration of cases.

25. The average duration of cases in three out of the four Courts was not quite seven days; in the Agra Court it was more unfavourable, consequent upon the illness of the Judge during a part of the year.

XX.—Stamps.

26. The income from stamps, fines, penalties, and surplus tulubanah was Rs. 45,102, and the total cost of the four Courts was Rs. 46,483: the net loss to Government was therefore only Rs. 1,381. The salary of the Judge of the Dehra Small Cause Court is excluded from this calculation, as only a portion of his time is devoted to his Civil duties.

XXI.—Suits in Jhansie Division.

27. In the Jhansie Division (comprising the three Districts of Jhansie, Jaloun, and Lullutpore) the number of suits and appeals instituted was 1,569,—a slight increase over the previous year. The number of miscellaneous cases was 648, which is considerably less than in 1864.

XXII.—Suits in Kumaon Division.

28. The suits instituted in the Kumaon Division fell from 13,256 to 3,330—the action of the Limitation Law and the introduction of the Stamp Act in Gurhwal having occasioned an abnormal increase in 1864. 2,127 miscellaneous cases were instituted during the year.

XXIII.—Suits in Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

29. In the Civil Courts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra the suits instituted amounted to 5,745, which shows a considerable increase on the number (4,033) for 1864. There were 1,947 miscellaneous cases.

XXIV.—Suits in Terai District.

30. In the Terai District only 101 original and 48 miscellaneous cases were instituted.

31. It thus appears that in the whole of the Non-Regulation Districts the number of Civil suits, original and miscellaneous, instituted during the year was 15,515.

XXV.—Disposal of Suits in Non-Regulation Districts.

32. The following statement shows the manner in which the cases in the Non-Regulation Districts were disposed of :—

	Jhansie Division.	Ajmere.	Kumaon.	Terai.
Merits, ...	26 per cent.	20 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
Ex-parte, ...	12 „	10 „	10 „	3
Confession,	33 „	37 „	10 „	
Arbitration,	1 „	5 „	0 „	
Default, ...	16 „	16 „	36 „	44
Adjusted, ...	12 „	12 „	15 „	13

33. The large proportion of cases struck off in default in the Kumaon Division and the Terai District is probably caused by the difficult nature of the country, and the sparseness of the population. A defendant, when served with a summons, will often compromise the suit out of Court rather than undergo the trouble of a long journey to the Judge's Office.

34. There has always been observed a large proportion of confessions of judgment in the Ajmere and Jhansie Divisions, which has not been clearly accounted for. Care has, however, been enjoined on the presiding officers, to see that all such confessions are *bonâ fide*, and not collusive.

XXVI.—Execution of Decrees.

35. The proportion of decrees fully executed is as follows :—

Jhansie Division,	...	16	per cent.
Ajmere „	...	11	„
Kumaon „	...	23	„
Terai „	...	20	„

The low percentage in Jhansie and Ajmere is attributed to the poverty and general indebtedness of the agricultural population.

XXVII.—Duration of Suits.

36. The average duration of suits varies from 23 days in the Jhansie Division, which is very creditable, to two months and three days in Ajmere; but the high average in the Court of the Commissioner, who is frequently absent from Ajmere on political duty, has unfavourably affected this return.

Criminal Justice.

37. The statistics of crime in these Provinces show a general increase of reported offences, though to a much less extent than in the previous year. An unfavourable feature in the returns is the comparatively larger increase of heinous offences; but the proportion of persons brought to trial is higher than in 1864, which is satisfactory.

XXVIII.—Increase of Crime.

38. The following is a comparative table of the chief offences against the person and against property. The total number of persons brought to trial was 98,115, as contrasted with 95,940 in 1864:—

XXIX.—Statistics of Chief Offences.

	1864.		1865.	
	Cases reported.	Persons for trial.	Cases reported.	Persons for trial.
Murder, ...	310	668	335	754
Culpable homicide, ...	188	568	203	559
Grievous hurt, ...	87	230	89	197
Rape, ...	169	194	154	185
Dacoity (simple), ...	67	254	89	294
Dacoity (aggravated), ...	8	41	9	3
Theft, ...	28,081	13,361	28,809	14,785
Receiving stolen property dishonestly,	1,346	2,742	1,623	3,400
Robbery, ...	360	553	376	591
House-breaking, ...	13,560	2,317	16,453	3,184

39. The unfavourable season in the lower districts of these Provinces, with the consequent high price of grain and the prevalence in large towns of gambling, which is not at present a penal offence, are believed to have contributed to this increase of

XXX.—Causes of Increased Crime.

crime. The appointment of Honorary Magistrates throughout the country has also no doubt added to the number of minor offences brought to trial, such as assault, abuse, &c., of which the apparent increase is but nominal.

XXXI.—Thuggee and Suttee.

40. One isolated case of thuggee, committed by a single individual, occurred during the year; and one case of attempted suttee was prevented by the timely interposition of the Police.

XXXII.—Persons Disposed of on Trial.

41. Out of 96,319 persons disposed of on trial, 58,646 were convicted or committed to the Sessions Courts, being a proportion of 61 per cent, as compared with 58 per cent in 1864; and 37,666 were acquitted—a percentage of 39, as contrasted with 41 per cent in the preceding year. In non-bailable or heinous offences, the proportion of persons convicted or committed improved from 56 to 60 per cent., which is very satisfactory.

XXXIII.—Criminal Work Performed.

42. Although the number of cases disposed of increased from 57,606 to 61,988, if the miscellaneous proceedings be added, the aggregate for 1865 shows a decrease as compared with 1864, being 2,48,363, as against 2,51,541.

XXXIV.—Honorary Magistrates.

43. The continued and increasing usefulness of Honorary Magistrates is shown by the return of work performed by them: 3,205 criminal trials and 6,106 miscellaneous cases were disposed of by them, as compared with 2,223 and 2,135 respectively in the previous year. One native gentleman—Raja Juswunt Rao, of Etawah,—decided no less than 602 cases. It is very gratifying to find that a generally favourable opinion is expressed by Magistrates in regard to the growing efficiency of Honorary Magistrates, and that their Courts appear to possess the confidence of the people. The experimental establishment of a Board of Honorary Magistrates for the town of Shahjehanpore has been successful, and a similar Board has lately been sanctioned for Etawah.

44. The special acknowledgements of the Government have been conveyed to these gentlemen for the public spirit which has prompted them to devote so much time and trouble to the fulfilment of the duties entrusted to them, and by which they have both efficiently aided the Government and conferred great benefit upon their fellow-citizens.

XXXV.—Sentences Imposed. Imprisonment.

45. 18,097 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, *viz.*,—11,279 to rigorous imprisonment, 806 to simple imprisonment, and 5,681 to both imprisonment and fine.

XXXVI.—Fine.

46. 30,360 persons were fined during the year—the total amount of fines imposed being Rs. 3,46,763, of which 60 per cent. were realized. The largest amount of fines was inflicted in cases of "grievous hurt," "breach of Customs' and Abkaree Laws," "assault," "mischief," and "criminal trespass."

XXXVII.—Whipping.

47. The number of persons whipped (4,093) was nearly double that of the previous year. Of those whipped, 611 were juveniles and 3,482 adults. Under Section 2 of the Whipping Act, 3,697 persons were whipped as sole punishment in 2,812 cases of theft, extortion, dishonestly receiving stolen property, and lurking house-trespass. 372 persons were whipped on second conviction. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the punishment of whipping is more appropriate than that of imprisonment in many cases of the classes described in the Whipping Act, and especially as regards male juvenile offenders, who should never under ordinary circumstances be sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

XXXVIII.—Cases Committed to Sessions.

48. The number of cases committed to the Sessions amounted to 1,661, and the number of persons to 3,474. Of the persons tried by the Sessions Judges, 73 per cent. were convicted.

XXXIX.—Detention of Witnesses.

49. The witness statement shows an aggregate number of 2,50,327 persons called to give evidence in the Courts of the Magistrates: of these, 95 per cent. were dismissed on the first day of their attendance.

XL.—Duration of Trials.

50. The average duration of each trial was 11 days, which is satisfactory, as being one day less than during the previous year, and two days less than in 1863.

XLI.—Compensation to Injured Parties.

51. Under the provisions of Section 44, Criminal Procedure Code, the Magistrates and their subordinates directed Rs. 27,657 of the fines inflicted to be paid to the injured parties, and 43 per cent. of this sum was realized and paid as directed. Similarly, in the Courts of the Sessions Judges Rs. 11,220 of the fines were ordered to be paid away, but of this sum only 8 per cent. was realized.

XLII.—Sessions Trials.

52. Eighteen Sessions Judges disposed of 1,523 Sessions trials and 1,939 appeals during the year. The trials were more numerous, owing to the increase of heinous crime, but the appeals were fewer, than in the previous year.

XLIII.—Cases Disposed of by Court.

53. 560 criminal trials were disposed of by the Court, and 159 miscellaneous cases.

54. Statements giving details of the persons brought to trial, the criminal work performed by Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates, and the punishments inflicted by them, the sentences imposed by Sessions Judges, and the results of trials with the aid of Assessors, as also of the criminal business performed by the Nizamut Adawlut, will be found in Appendices Nos. I. to VIII.

XLIV.—Penal Sentences passed by the Court.

55. The penal sentences passed or confirmed by the Court are given in the following table:—

Penalties.	1865.	1864.
Death, ...	74	61
Transportation for life, ...	20	11
Transportation above 7 years, and not exceeding 14 years,	7	30
Imprisonment above 12, but not exceeding 21 years, ...	0	0
Imprisonment above 5, but not exceeding 10 years, ...	9	14
Imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, ...	182	104
Total, ...	292	220

XLV.—Criminal Statistics in Ajmere.

56. The criminal statements for the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts show that 2,273 persons were under trial during the year—a merely nominal increase over the number in 1864, which was 2,260. 595 bailable and 464 non-bailable offences were committed, and 61 per cent. of the persons brought to trial were either convicted or committed. Rs. 7,506 were imposed as fines, of which Rs. 5,594 were realized; and 101 persons were whipped. The duration of cases and witness statements show satisfactory improvement. In districts such as these, surrounded by foreign territory, they cannot be expected to be so favourable as in the Regulation Districts.

XLVI.—Crime in Terai District.

57. The statistics for the Terai District show an increase from 103 to 150 in the number of persons for trial, chiefly, however, in bailable offences.

The proportion of persons convicted and committed of those tried (70 per cent.) was very favourable. All the fines imposed (Rs. 758) were realized, all the witnesses were dismissed on the first day of attendance, and the average duration of cases has decreased from ten to eight days.

[*N.-W. Provinces.*]

SECTION III.

Police.

XLVII.—Principal Offences Committed during the Year.

58. The following is the comparative return of the principal offences committed in these Provinces for the past two years:—

Year.	Murders.	Dacoities and Robberies.	Lurking House-trespass.	Thefts, including Cattle Thefts.	Robberies by Administering Poisons.	Value of Property Stolen.	Value of Property Recovered.
						Rs.	Rs.
1864,	295	477	14,050	30,872	47	10,22,800	3,17,936
1865,	325	651	17,727	32,028	47	12,03,092	3,35,037

And below is given the total number of offences investigated and the result of arrests for the year 1865:—

Offences.		Persons.				
Total number.	Total number investigated.	Total number brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died, &c.	Under trial.
65,585	25,067	37,038	12,860	22,968	297	965

Details will be found in Appendix No. IX.

XLVIII.—General increase of crime.

59. It will be observed that crime of every description has increased. The great increase is chiefly in dacoity, robbery, lurking house-tres-

pass, and house-breaking; and this is no doubt mainly due to the very high price of all the necessaries of life, and the consequent distress which has prevailed throughout the country. The prevalence of gambling in large towns is also represented as a fertile source of crime. A Bill has, at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor, lately been introduced in the Legislative Council, providing for the punishment of professional gaming, and, it is hoped, will soon become law.

60. Of the dacoities, many are so only in name, being mere robberies committed by five or more persons, and technically under the Penal Code called dacoities; and of the robberies, the larger proportion are mere thefts attended with some slight bruise or blow. Thefts have increased by about 2,000 cases, but by far the greater proportion of these and lurking house-trespasses comprise cases in which the loss has been under Rs. 10.

XLIX.—Investigation of Offences.

61. Of the total number of offences reported, a fair proportion may be said to come under investigation; and of persons brought to trial, a fair proportion are convicted; but, in proportion to the number of cases investigated, few arrests are made, and the Police generally have failed in taking up and enquiring into petty offences against property.

L.—Capture of Noted Criminals.

62. They have, however, been more successful as regards heinous crime. The apprehension in the Allahabad District of the notorious dacoit, Lulloo Singh, and the destruction of Nunneh Dewan and Koonjul Shah, and the dispersion of their band, reflect credit upon the Police.

LI.—History of Lulloo Singh, a notorious dacoit on the Allahabad frontier.

63. Ruttun Singh, the grandfather of Lulloo, was forty years ago the sub-proprietor of a village on the borders of the Allahabad District, the property of the Manda Raja, who ejected him in 1822. After this date

Ruttun Singh attacked every person who attemped to farm the estate, and eventually became a notorious dacoit. He was for upwards of thirty years a proclaimed offender, and in 1853 committed a very serious dacoity in this village, attended with the murder of the zemindar's agent. His capture was effected through the instrumentality of the Raja of Dyah, and he died in prison, while under trial. After Ruttun Singh's death, his grandson, Lulloo Singh, assumed the leadership of his band, and directed his outrages principally against the Dyah Raja, whom he looked upon as the betrayer of his grandfather. In March, 1865, Lulloo Singh, at the head of a large band, attacked the house of the Dyah Raja, in Ramgurh village, plundered it, and killed the infant son of the Raja, who was himself fortunately in another house at the time, and thus escaped their search.

Active measures were at once adopted for the capture of Lulloo and the dispersion of his band: an officer of Police was specially deputed to the frontier, and the aid of the Maharaja of Rewah was obtained.

Lulloo soon found that part of the country too hot for him, and abandoned it; but the pursuit was kept up, and in October last he was captured by a party of the Allahabad Police at Amethee—a town in the District of Sultanpore, Oude—placed upon his trial, convicted, and hanged. Several of his gang have also been apprehended, and it is now believed to be thoroughly disorganized and broken up.

SECTION IV.

[*N.-W. Provinces.*]

Jails.

LII.—Prisoners in Confinement during the year.

64. Excluding the prisoners under trial, who were not transferred to the charge of the Inspector-General until January, 1865, the total number of convicts in confinement during the year was 57,886, as against 56,105 in 1864. Including the under-trial prisoners, the number is increased to 73,118.

LIII.—Total Expenditure.

65. The expenditure under all heads incurred in the 34 Jails of these Provinces during 1865 aggregated Rs. 7,80,351, which gives an average cost for each prisoner of Rs. 47-9-1 per annum. If, however, the amount of net cash profits from the sale of manufactures be deducted, the average cost of each prisoner is reduced to Rs. 42-13-7. The increase as compared with the previous year is fully accounted for by the large expenditure on "Rations," consequent on the high price of grain and a small increase in quantity given to the prisoners in the Agra Jail, who had suffered so severely from the epidemics of the previous year. A detail of the expenditure is given in Appendix No. X. The average daily cost of diet for each prisoner, which was $6\frac{3}{4}$ pies in 1863 and $9\frac{1}{4}$ pies in 1864, has this year risen to $11\frac{1}{4}$ pies.

LIV.—Average Earnings of each Prisoner.

66. The average earnings of each prisoner engaged in manufactures amounted to Rs. 36-11-8, which is not unsatisfactory. An abstract showing the financial results of convict labour as compared with 1864 will be found in Appendix No. XI.

LV.—Profits on Manufactures.

The net cash profits from sale of manufactures have amounted to Rs. 77,448.

LVI.—Female Prisoners.

67. Weaving and other light kinds of industrial labour have been introduced amongst the female prisoners, and the system of good-conduct marks, which has proved so successful among male convicts, has been extended to them.

LVII.—Reformatory for Boys.

68. The number of boys imprisoned has decreased from 1,325 to 846, in consequence of the introduction of the Whipping Act, though the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that its provisions might have been more generally resorted to by Magistrates with advantage. Proposals for the establishment of a Reformatory near Allahabad, for boys sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, have been submitted to the Government of India.

LVIII.—Mortality.

69. The general health of the prisoners has been very satisfactory. The mortality has been little more than 3 per cent.; and of the 487 prisoners who died,—123 were admitted during the year in indifferent or bad health, 52 were above 60 years of age, and 52 having been under-trial prisoners their deaths cannot be attributed to Jail influences. In only five Jails has the mortality amounted to 5 per cent., and in no Jail has it exceeded 8 per cent.

LIX.—Causes of Death.

70. The greatest number of deaths resulted from fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa. It is very gratifying to find that the deaths from cholera were only 27 in number, and that the low typhoid fever, which was so fatal in several Jails in 1864, prevailed in only one Jail during the past year, and was there checked before it had spread to any great extent. This epidemic has been

equally prevalent among the free population of many districts, as in former years; and the immunity of our Jails must be attributed in a great measure to the rigid enforcement of the quarantine system, introduced by Dr. Clark with so much success in 1864. Much of the marked improvement in the health of the prisoners is to be ascribed to the great attention which has been bestowed upon the subjects of ventilation, overcrowding, and general sanitation of the Jails.

LX.—Escapes.

71. The number of escapes has been 30, against 51 during the previous year. Only 12 of these escaped from inside a Jail. There has been a steady decrease of escapes since 1861. The punishments inflicted for offences committed within the Jails are on the whole not excessive, being a little below 7 per cent.

LXI.—Education.

72. The Educational Statement shows that out of 18,210 prisoners reported on in the month of December, 2,310 could read and write on admission, and 3,505 could read only. During confinement, 3,191 had learned to read, and 1,676 had learned to read and write.

LXII.—Time-expired Prisoners.

73. An attempt has been made to obtain statistics showing the conduct of time-expired convicts, but with only partial success. It is satisfactory, however, to know that out of 43,259 prisoners who have been released since 1860, and whose subsequent conduct has been ascertained, upwards of 55 per cent. have returned to useful employment, and only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. have been re-imprisoned.

LXIII.—Jail Establishments.

74. The European portion of the subordinate Jail establishments is improving generally. The Prisoner Burkundauzes continue to give great satisfaction, and the system of good-conduct marks is working well.

LXIV.—Sleeping-berths.

75. The raised sleeping-berths introduced generally last year have proved quite a success. The invention has undoubtedly contributed greatly to the health and comfort of the prisoners, and commends itself by its extreme simplicity and cheapness.

LXV.—Bathing-platforms.

76. Bathing-platforms have been constructed in most of the Jails, the water being afterwards utilized in the Jail gardens.

LXVI.—Dry-earth Sewage.

77. The dry-earth system of conservancy has been in full operation, and has answered the purpose admirably. Covered latrines are still a desideratum, but are being erected.

SECTION V.

Revenue.

78. The rain-fall during the Revenue year ending on 30th September, 1865, was considerably below the average of former years, and the season was on the whole unfavourable, especially in the Allahabad and Benares Divisions, where there was generally a scanty harvest. Typhoid fever was also prevalent in the Allahabad Division.

LXVII.—Season.

79. The aggregate demand on account of Land Revenue was Rs. 3,90,18,752, and the collections amounted to Rs. 3,83,63,927. These figures do not greatly differ from the results shown in the returns of the previous year, and in so far afford satisfactory evidence that the landed interest has not been injuriously affected by high prices and partial distress.

LXVIII.—Land Revenue Demand.

80. The outstanding balances have been reduced from Rs. 33,28,783 to Rs. 11,80,872—the collections during the year having amounted to Rs. 3,06,417, and the remissions to Rs. 22,27,552, of which nearly 16 lacs were on account of years previous to, or connected with, the Mutiny. Of the amount still outstanding, 41 per cent. appertains to the three Districts of Seharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, and Boolundshuhur, and is chiefly on account of revision of Settlement.

LXIX.—Outstanding Balances.

81. The Land Revenue not on the rent-roll consists chiefly of the increased demands under the new Settlement in the Meerut and Benares Divisions, which have not yet received the final sanction of Government. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 10,79,625.

LXX.—Land Revenue not on the Rent-roll.

82. The number of dustucks issued was 1,04,902—upwards of 1,000 less than in the previous year; and, as the total number of severer processes for the realization of the Government Revenue has also decreased from 35 to 31, notwithstanding the unfavourable year, the result is very satisfactory.

LXXI.—Processes for Realizing Revenue.

83. Suits under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 have continued to increase, and have this year risen to 60,813. The increase in the Benares and Allahabad Divisions is believed to have been caused by the bad season, and in the Meerut and Rohilkund Divisions by Settlement proceedings. The Tehseeldars' Courts continue to be popular; their irregularities have been checked, and but a small proportion of their decisions are appealed. The number of summary suits in Non-Regulation Districts has decreased to 1,637.

LXXII.—Rent Cases.

84. The number of proprietary and malgoozaree mutations is slightly less than that of the previous year, being 34,004, as against 34,588. The sales in execution of decrees (1,696) have decreased by nearly 200.

LXXIII.—Mutations.

85. The net collections on account of Sayer Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,16,157. The proceeds of the forests, which were the principal source of this Revenue, are now credited to the Forest Department.

LXXIV.—Sayer.

86. The amount realized on account of sale of confiscated estates is Rs. 2,14,228; the prices realized have averaged 20¾ years' purchase of the Government demand—a fact well deserving attention in connection with the projected measures for Permanent Settlement, as evidence of their popularity.

LXXV.—Sale of Confiscated Land.

87. A detail of the amount of business disposed of will be found in Appendix No. XII.

LXXVI.—Business disposed of.

88. The Revenue income and expenditure on the Terai District, which is at present held under direct management of Government, is shown in the following statement:—

LXXVII.—Terai District: Income and Expenditure.

Year.	Balance at beginning of year.	Income.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance at close of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64,	99,652	1,42,960	2,42,612	1,52,240	90,372
1864-65,	90,372	1,49,037	2,39,409	1,36,106	1,03,303

This does not include the income derived from forest produce or grazing dues, which is separately shown.

89. Works of improvement for the benefit of the district, and costing Rs. 20,288, have been completed during the year.

LXXVIII.—Works of Improvement.

90. Promising experiments in the cultivation of cotton have been made, but difficulty has been found in cleaning the cotton with the rude native instruments now in use, and arrangements have been made for supplying the cultivators with improved cotton-gins.

LXXIX.—Cotton Experiments.

91. The increase of cultivation in the "Bhabur"—a waterless forest at the foot of the Kumaon hills—goes on with continued success. This tract is also held under direct management, under the immediate superintendence of the Commissioner of Kumaon. The whole of the irrigation arrangements in progress will, it is hoped, be completed in time for the current Settlement of the district. All the small hill streams have been so far utilized that the water has been taken off where the rivers lose their hill character and enter the shingle beds of the "Bhabur," in which the water rapidly disappears, and it now only remains

LXXX.—Condition of the Kumaon "Bhabur."

to complete some of the main rajbuhas required to regulate the irrigation of the lower part of the cultivated area, and to supply water to new villages.

92. The Lieutenant-Governor has at different times inspected many of Colonel Ramsay's irrigation works: they are well laid out, substantial, economical, and simple. The indirect advantages from the improved state of this once deadly tract are most important to the country generally, but more especially to Nynee Tal, which may now be considered a Military station; while the extended cultivation will provide for the increasing population, and give a large additional revenue on the expiry of the current Settlement of the Kumaon District.

93. The accounts of the Chilkea Bhabur for the Revenue year 1864-65 show an income of Rs. 17,784, and an expenditure of Rs. 14,257, mostly on reproductive works—a result which, looking to the former condition of this tract, is most creditable to Colonel Ramsay.

LXXXI.—Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

94. The total revenue demand for the Ajmere and Mhairwarra District was Rs. 3,84,203. The unrealized balance, which appertains entirely to Mhairwarra, was only Rs. 1,003. The rains were not on the whole favourable, and irrigation to a larger extent than usual had to be resorted to.

95. Fifty tanks have been improved and repaired, and a new tank completed—the total expenditure on irrigation works having been Rs. 11,517.

LXXXII.—Settlement Operations.

96. The following is an epitome of the Settlement proceedings during the year:—

Dehra Doon.—Very little remains to be done, and it is expected that the completion of the Settlement will be shortly reported. The cultivated area, which in 1850 was about 37,500 acres, had increased in 1865 to 51,500 acres. The area irri-

gated by canals has in the same period risen from 1,100 to 10,660 acres, and the Government rental from Rs. 21,235 to Rs. 35,901.

Scharunpore.—Re-measurements to a large extent, both of settled villages and jungle grants, have been completed. Those of the former were found necessary for the adjustment of differences of area as compared with the professional survey-Looks, and for the compilation of correct field maps. The work has for the most part been done at the cost of the proprietors. Satisfactory progress has been made in the arrangement of records, and in the demarcation of lands liable to fluvial action. The assessments are also still undergoing revision, and much care has been bestowed on the attestation of Putwarees' papers. The Commissioner hopes the work will be nearly concluded by the hot weather.

Moozuffernugger.—The revision has been completed and reported to the Commissioner, but, with reference to the recent orders on the subject of permanent assessment, some cases in which progressive demands were fixed have to be re-examined before the new Settlement is submitted for Government sanction.

Meerut.—The work is being well done, and is proceeding rapidly. The re-measurements of villages and revision of village maps are reported complete, and data have been collected, after careful personal enquiry by the Collector and his subordinates, for the assessment of the whole district.

Boolundshuhur.—In this district, as in Moozuffernugger, the necessity for revising the assessments of some villages in which progressive demands had been fixed delays the completion of the work; but it is hoped that the Settlement will be reported about the close of the cold season.

Bijnour.—The survey has been completed to the extent of two-thirds, and it is expected that the remainder will be

finished by the end of the current official year. The maps have been carefully tested, the inspection of villages is in progress, and the tables of rent rates, which will form the standard of assessment in six pergunnahs, have been examined and approved by the Board.

Budaon.—The measurement of nearly three-fourths of the district has been finished, and the remainder is being carried on with expedition. Field maps and khusrehs have been completed for 1,469 out of 2,109 villages, and the khuteonees of 555 have been prepared.

Furruckabad.—At the close of the year the whole district, with the exception of four mehals, had been surveyed, and field maps prepared of all the villages. The compilation of records is in hand, and the instruction of Putwarees will shortly be concluded. No assessments have been made yet.

Etah.—The survey has been finished, and at the end of the year only a few maps remained incomplete. Accurate khusrehs have also been prepared, but the terij and khuteonees are backward. The Settlement Officer is now collecting data for the assessments.

Jhansie.—The measurements of the whole district are complete, the statements and maps are under preparation, the assessments are being made; but the work is not likely to be finished or the Settlement reported till next cold season. The Deputy Commissioner has been relieved from all district duties, to enable him to give his undivided attention to the Settlement.

Jaloun.—Measurements are being tested, khusrehs and field maps for the entire district are ready, the remaining records are in a forward state, and the collection of data for permanent assessment is in progress.

Lullutpore.—The measurements have been finished, the assessments are approaching completion, and the compilation of

records and adjudication of proprietary claims are being carried on.

Goruckpore.—Mr. Lumsden has been employed in the inspection of villages, revision and attestation of vernacular papers, and correction of village maps of Circle No. V.; duplicate and triplicate copies of the new Settlement records of all the villages in Circle No. VI. have been prepared; and in Circle No. IV. the Settlement of the remaining pergunnahs has been completed, and the reports have been received by the Board.

Kumaon.—Mr. Beckett, who received charge of the Settlement Office from Mr. B. W. Colvin in May last, is engaged in the preparation and attestation of records. The assessments have not been commenced, pending completion of the measurements.

Bareilly and Azimgurh.—Settlement operations in these districts are about to commence. Provision has been made for the requisite establishments, and the Collector of Azimgurh reports that the preliminary adjustment of boundaries has been made.

In the family domains of the Maharajah of Benares, Settlement work in Pergunnah Bhudoie has been commenced; nearly all the suits instituted in the Court of the Settlement Deputy Collector have been decided. The measurements, though not far advanced, are in progress; and the Putwarees are receiving instruction in surveying with the plane-table.

The Settlement of *Gurhwal* has been completed by Mr. J. O'B. Beckett, and has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor for a period of thirty years.

The Government demand in 1860 (the last year of the previous Settlement) was Rs. 69,274; during the Settlement now made it will eventually stand at Rs. 96,311, showing an increase of 39 per cent.

At the previous Settlements, effected by Messrs. Traill and Batten, no measurement even of the cultivated area in this difficult country was found practicable; and the areas then recorded were founded on the results of local enquiries and on the statements of native officials, whose opinions could not be implicitly relied upon. For the new Settlement, however, a regular field measurement of the entire cultivated area has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 74,005, the total measured area being 49,787 acres. The entire area of the district, including every description of land—cultivated, culturable, and unculturable—is roughly estimated at 5,500 square miles.

Mr. Beckett's Settlement Report, with the necessary Appendices, has been separately printed.

The total expenditure during the year on account of Settlement operations throughout these Provinces has been Rs. 4,10,659; and the total charges from the commencement of the several revisions of Settlement to the close of 1864-65 amount to Rs. 17,16,476.

LXXXIII.—State and Prospects of the Cotton Crop.

97. The extent of land under cotton cultivation has very largely diminished as compared with the years 1863 and 1864. The decrease is without doubt to be attributed to the remarkable fall of prices which originated in the first rumours of peace in America, and which steadily continued till, at the commencement of last sowing season, cotton in some districts had fallen to the rate at which it was selling before the commencement of the disturbances in the United States. In May and June last cotton was nowhere fetching a higher price than Rs. 16 the maund, and at Meerut had fallen as low as Rs. 8; while in October, 1864, it was selling as high as Rs. 40 a maund. The result has been a great contraction of cultivation, which is fully 50 per cent. below that of 1861.

98. The estimated yield of the cotton crop for 1865-66 is given at 8,24,540 maunds, against an estimated outturn of 19,57,738 maunds, and an actual crop of 16,59,917 maunds, in the previous year. Divisional details will be found in Appendix No. XIII.

LXXXIV.—Estimated Yield of Cotton for 1865-66.

99. The following table gives the several estimates of area under cotton, and the estimated crop in maunds, for the last five years:—

LXXXV.—Estimated Cotton Cultivation and Crop for the last five years.

	Acres.	Maunds.
1861, ...	9,53,076	11,99,750
1862, ...	9,85,578	10,57,735
1863, ...	11,35,688	11,22,051
1864, ...	17,30,634	19,57,738
1865, ...	8,95,102	8,24,540

LXXXVI.—Cotton Manufactures.

100. The low price of cotton has influenced the sale and price of the manufactured article, and there has been a greater demand and a larger sale at reduced prices of both English and home-manufactured cloth.

Excise.

LXXXVII.—Excise.

101. There has been a slight falling off in the income for the year, caused mainly by the scarcity which has prevailed in the eastern districts, and the consequent decreased consumption of liquor. The decrease is believed to be only of a temporary nature.

Customs.

LXXXVIII.—Customs' Collections.

102. The general results of the year's administration are shown in the following Abstract of Collections :—

Department.	N.-W. P.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt, ...	47,25,654	33,84,930	16,51,805	97,62,389
Sugar, ...	5,43,502	9,79,229	89,254	16,11,985
Miscellaneous, ...	8,498	6,736	20,760	35,994
TOTAL, ...	52,77,654	43,70,895	17,61,819	1,14,10,368

LXXXIX.—Causes of Increase.

103. There has been a marked and steadily-progressing increase in the Customs' income, which is Rs. 14,61,279 more than in 1864-65, and considerably exceeds the largest sum ever before collected in the Department. To the revival of commercial confidence and the diversion of the capital of speculators from hazardous investments in cotton to the more safe, though at times less lucrative, trade in salt, the success of the year's operations is in a great measure to be attributed.

XC.—Income from Salt.

104. The gross income from salt crossing the Line has been Rs. 97,62,389, being an increase of nearly Rs. 11,95,000 over the previous year. Of this sum, the North-Western Provinces contributed Rs. 47,25,654.

105. In all, nearly 35,00,000 maunds of salt crossed the Customs' Line during the year. The largest importations were of Bahumbha salt, aggregating nearly 12,00,000 maunds, and Sambhur and Sooltanpooree salt, of which 5,93,000 maunds and 5,66,000 maunds respectively paid duty to Government.

106. The collections of sugar export duty amount to Rs. 16,11,985, being an increase of Rs. 2,63,000 over last year. The collections in these Provinces were Rs. 5,43,502.

XCI.—Export Duty on Sugar.

107. The Revenue realized from Customs' duties in Ajmere and Mhairwarra amounts to Rs. 1,13,665 —being a decrease of Rs. 10,552 as compared with the previous year. The smaller quantity of opium which paid duty in the present year accounts for almost the whole of this decrease.

XCII.—Customs' Duties, Ajmere.

108. The income of the Department organized under the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1861 has been only Rs. 1,13,153, as against Rs. 1,53,217 in the previous year. This decrease is attributable entirely to the great decline in the saltpetre trade, consequent on the invention in Europe of artificial substances at a less cost than saltpetre can be supplied from India.

XCIII.—Establishments under Act XXXI. of 1861.

109. The efficiency and effectiveness of this Department should not, however, be tested merely by its receipts. It was specially formed as a preventive agency to protect the Salt Revenue from injury arising from the illicit manufacture and sale of salt in works which ostensibly produced only saltpetre.

110. The necessity for maintaining a Preventive Establishment throughout the Provinces for the suppression of illicit salt manufacture, to aid and supplement the regular Customs' Line force, is unquestionable; and as the cost to the State of such an establishment prior to 1862 was Rs. 7,000 per mensem, the net cost of the present arrangements, amounting to Rs. 3,800 per mensem, does not in reality involve any loss to Government, while the existence of the Department must doubtless have contributed to the present flourishing condition of the Customs' Revenue.

Stamps.

XCIV.—Stamp Revenue.

111. The total amount of Stamp Revenue for 1865-66 has been Rs. 25,62,880, showing an increase over the previous year of Rs. 1,74,270. There has been a steady and satisfactory progress of the Stamp Revenue for some years past, and the operation of the Registration Act will, it is believed, tend to enhance the increase.

XCV.—Details of Increase.

112. The bulk of the increase is shown in the receipts from judicial stamps. The sale of receipt or adhesive stamps has also increased, but that of bill of exchange and hoondee stamps has declined to the extent of nearly Rs. 4,500, owing chiefly, it is believed, to the cotton failures in 1865.

XCVI.—Embossing Press.

113. The Embossing Press at Allahabad has stamped 71,732 papers during the year. Its receipts have amounted to Rs. 15,284.

XCVII.—Income Tax Operations.

114. The Income Tax ceased on the 31st July last, having been in operation for five years.

During the last year of its incidence 38,847 persons contributed to the Tax, against 39,905 in the previous year and 41,055 in 1862-63. The amount paid by them was Rs. 15,91,453, or about Rs. 41 per head. In only 3,654 instances were the former assessments not maintained; and of these, 859 were cases in which the parties had not been assessed the previous year. The proportion of correct returns is 5·9 per cent., and the amount of surcharge no less than 282 per cent.

115. The proportions of smaller incomes to the total number of tax-payers remain much the same as in the previous year; but there is a large falling off in the number of parties with incomes exceeding £500. Out of 28 millions of people in these Provinces, excluding official incomes and the salaries

of servants of companies, there were in 1864-65 only 1,626 parties charged on incomes higher than £500, against 1,906 in 1863-64. 44·5 per cent. of the whole number have incomes under £70, while 83 per cent. have incomes below £170.

XCVIII.—Classes of Contributors.

116. The three largest classes of contributors, excluding officials, are—(1) bankers and money-lenders, 10,661 in number, who pay Rs. 5,42,758; (2) agriculturists, numbering 10,111, and paying Rs. 3,86,465; and (3) retail dealers, who number 5,701, and pay Rs. 1,44,786. The agricultural class pay 24·2 per cent., and the official class 13·3 per cent., of the whole assessment.

XCIX.—Yield of Tax.

117. During the five years that the Tax has been in operation it has yielded in round numbers £1,200,000, and, taking the average of the various years during which it has been in force, the annual yield of a one per cent. duty on incomes above £50 per annum would appear to be a little more than £55,000. The average number of tax-payers during the three years in which Rs. 500 has been the minimum of incomes subject to the Tax has been 39,936.

[*N.-W. Provinces.*]

SECTION VI.

Education.

118. The agency of control and inspection in the Educational Department is shown below :—

C.—Agency.

Director, ...	1
Inspectors	5
Assistant Inspectors, ...	3
Deputy Inspectors, ...	30
Sub-Deputy Inspectors,... ...	67

119. The number of Sub-Deputy Inpectors has been reduced from 90 to 67, and their salaries have been increased, with the view of obtaining more highly-educated and trustworthy men. The change has been introduced too recently to allow of the advantages expected from it to have yet developed themselves; but no apparent hindrance in the conduct of inspection in the lowest grade has resulted from the diminution in numbers.

120. A sum of Rs. 65,000 has been expended upon school buildings, which will prove of great permanent benefit to the Department, and will add much to the convenience and comfort both of teachers and pupils.

CI.—Expenditure on Buildings.

121. The annexed table exhibits the attendance and working cost of the Colleges, general and special, of the North-Western Provinces. The standard of instruction maintained in the College Departments of the three "general"

CII.—Attendance at, and Expenditure upon, Colleges.

institutions is regulated by the requirements of the Calcutta University.

		General.	Special.
Number of Colleges, ...		3	2
„ on Rolls, ...		190	270
„ in average daily attendance,		159	248
Expense	Imperial, ...	Rs. 64,579	Rs. 86,203
	Local, ...	9,101	...

All the three candidates for the B.A. Examination, and nine out of the eleven who went up for the First in Arts Examination, passed successfully.

122. The state of the Colleges is generally satisfactory. The College Department of the Agra College was not so full or so successful during the year under report as it has been; but the attendance and work done in the corresponding departments in the Bareilly and Benares Colleges, especially the latter, are above the average.

CIII.—Condition of Colleges.

123. The Sanskrit College at Benares has been more prosperous than in former years, and the average daily attendance has considerably improved. The resignation of Doctor Kern, Anglo-Sanskrit Professor, consequent on his nomination to the Sanskrit chair in the University of Leyden, has proved a great loss to the institution.

124. A Law Class has been established in the Agra College, and the Professor of Law has delivered two courses of lectures on the Laws of "Contracts" and "Evidence." The attendance is limited at present, but the students are of a superior class, and the formation of the High Court may be expected to stimulate the desire for legal instruction.

CIV.—Law Class at Agra College.

125. Six Branch Schools have been established by the Municipality in the town of Bareilly, for the purpose of affording elementary instruction in the various branches

CV.—Branch Schools at Bareilly.

of study. They are most useful as feeders to the College, and have enabled the Principal to raise the standard required for entering the College classes, while the circumstances under which they have been founded afford satisfactory evidence of the general popularity of the system of education.

CVI.—Boarding-houses.

126. The boarding-houses attached to the three Colleges continue to flourish, and it is encouraging to see that the system is being extended to several of the District Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

CVII.—Schools.

127. The particulars of attendance at and expenditure upon schools of all classes are given below :—

Description of Schools.	No.	No. on the rolls, 1865-66.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.	
				Imperial.	Local.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Schools of the Higher Class,...	5	1,545·8	1,416·67	1,08,983 0 2	8,892 6 5
Ditto Middle,...	2	321	321	4,758 11 10	1,628 13 7
LOWER, Tahsili ...	263	19,939	17,480·31	55,875 3 10	26,501 13 10
LOWER, Halqabundi,	3,097	93,637	81,300·16	62,203 4 9	1,73,153 11 0
Female Schools,	497	9,269	7,673	20,698 13 1	7,377 9 4
Normal Schools,	8	455	436·2	38,077 9 2	7,625 7 2
TOTAL, ...	3,872	1,25,166·8	1,08,627·34	2,90,596 10 10	2,25,179 13 4

CVIII.—Higher Class.

128. The schools of the higher class, which educate up to the standard of the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, are the School Departments of the three Colleges, and the Etawah and Ajmere Schools. The condition of both of these schools is very satisfactory.

CIX.—Middle Class.

129. The schools of the middle class are now only two in number, against 43 in the previous year. The reason of this apparent

reduction is that 41 of this number, with six added, now come under the head of "Aided" Schools.

These Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools have resulted from the voluntary exertions of the people, whose subscriptions are supplemented by grants from Government. Their management however, as well as inspection, is in the hands of Government.

CX.—Lower Schools.

130. Of schools of the lower class, there are in the three major Circles of Inspection 195 Tuhseelee Schools, with 17,905 pupils; and 3,015 Hulkabundee Schools, with 92,459 pupils. The average number of boys in a Tuhseelee School is therefore 91, and of a Hulkabundee School 34, both of which show great improvement over the previous year.

131. The lower schools in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Circle also show decided advancement, resulting, it is believed, from the increase to the teachers' salaries, the erection of commodious school-houses, and the institution of scholarships.

132. The lower schools in the Kumaon Circle do not evince so much progress, but the percentage of average daily attendance is higher than in previous years.

CXI.—Female Education.

133. The progress of female education in the three major Circles continues to be satisfactory. This year there are 470 schools, with an attendance of 8,583, against 372 schools and 6,659 pupils in 1864-65.

The movement is yet in its infancy, and requires very careful and delicate handling. The great want—as indeed it is also in the boys' schools—is efficient teachers, and the Education Department have been urged to make every effort in their power towards the creation of a class of trustworthy and capable schoolmistresses. A commencement of female education has also been made in the Ajmere Circle, and normal tuition has been introduced in the 2nd and 3rd Circles, with promising results.

CXII.—Normal Schools.

134. The state of the Normal Schools generally is not so satisfactory as might have been hoped: the material seems to be defective, and

complaints are made of the dullness and stupidity of the pupils. This is a difficulty which, looking to the pay and sphere of life of the pupils, and to the general state of education till within a recent period, was only to have been expected; it is, however, within the power of the Educational Officers not to send up any but such as may be expected to profit by the Normal School training, and the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that Deputy Inspectors shall be held responsible for any laxity in this respect.

CXIII.—Private Educational Establishments.

135. The following table shows the number of private educational institutions under inspection, with the attendance and cost, distinguishing the amount contributed by Government from private contributions:—

Description of Schools.	Number.	Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expense. Imperial.	Expense. Local.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Colleges, ... Schools of the Higher Class,...	4	1,214	1,006·3	18,333 0 0	35,541 5 2
Schools of the Middle Class,...	78	13,059	10,337·19	77,320 0 0	1,16,852 13 1
Ditto Lower ditto (aided), ...	43			13,554 0 0	
Ditto Lower ditto (unaided),* ...	5,118	57,193	52,068·11	†261 11 2	2,34,564 2 3
Female Schools,...	77	1,494	1,352	14,460 0 0	15,696 1 6
Normal Schools,	2	62	61	2,700 0 0	5,196 5 11
TOTAL, ...	5,322	73,022	64,824·60	‡1,26,628 11 2	4,07,850 11 11

In 1864-65 the expenditure under this head was,—Imperial, Rs. 91,694; and Local, Rs. 3,56,591.

* These are the indigenous or country schools.

† Paid from Prize Fund.

‡ This amount shows expenditure under the head "Grants-in-Aid," exclusive of grants made to private bodies for building purposes.

136. There is an expenditure of Rs. 1,720 per mensem under the head "Grants-in-Aid," for the salaries of English teachers at 47 Anglo-Vernacular Schools,—an equal amount being subscribed by the inhabitants of the towns in which they are located. These schools are in most cases under the direct management of the Education Department.

CXIV.—Scholarships.

137. Scholarships to the value of nearly Rs. 20,000 have been awarded during the year.

CXV.—Employment of Students.

138. The employment of native students who have received their education at Government or Aided Colleges and Schools is becoming more general. It appears, from returns received from Heads of Departments, that 79 out of 162 persons employed in 1864, and 85 out of 123 persons employed in 1865, and receiving monthly salaries of Rs. 10 and upwards, received their education in Schools and Colleges supported or aided by Government.

CXVI.—Number of Students studying English.

139. The Director of Public Instruction is of opinion that about 16,000 native boys are at present studying English in these Provinces, about 6,500 of whom are in Government Schools.

CXVII.—Sale of Educational Books.

140. The book sales to the Department by the Government Curator during the year amounted to 1,97,230 volumes, of the value of Rs. 27,782. Native booksellers, however, are beginning to indent upon the Government Depôt for educational works upon their own account. One Benares bookseller is reported to have thus obtained and disposed of upwards of Rs. 4,000 worth of such books during the year. This is satisfactory evidence of their general acceptation among the people.

141. There were printed for the use of the Department during the same period 1,58,700 books, valued at Rs. 20,867. The average selling price of these works has been considerably reduced.

III.—Seven Barracks for Married Soldiers at Gwalior.—These were commenced late in the year, and will probably be completed during July, 1866, at a cost of about 1¾ lacs. Permanent barracks for unmarried soldiers have also been sanctioned, and will be taken in hand in 1866-67.

IV.—Two Temporary Barracks for the Cavalry at Pandypore, Benares, estimated to cost Rs. 23,262, were completed at a cost of Rs. 19,431.

V.—New Cantonments, Nowgong.—Sites of barracks were not finally selected up to the close of the year, but arrangements have been made for the collection of materials. Rs. 66,897 have already been expended for this purpose.

CXIX.—Civil Works.

145. *Civil Works.*—The following are of importance :—

I.—Public Offices, Allahabad.—Block No. I. has the appearance of being finished, as regards the lower story ; a good deal of work, however, remains to be done in various parts. For some time back work on this building has been allowed to flag,—a preference being given to Block No. II., which is intended for the High Court. The outer walls of this block have almost been raised to the height of the first story, the terminating cornice being nearly completed ; arched flooring of the verandahs of the first floor half finished ; and a large quantity of stone-work prepared for the upper story. Some girders have been received from Roorkee, but not of that class which would have been most useful ; the remaining girders are shortly expected.

II.—Block III.—The foundations and plinth almost completed, and inner brick-work walls raised to a height of about 11 feet.

III.—Block IV.—The foundations and plinth completed, and inner walls about 16 feet high ; exterior about 6 feet. An expenditure of about Rs. 2,40,000 was incurred on the above.

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Progress was seriously affected by the want of stone. This want arose partly from difficulties connected with the material itself (the quarry originally opened having turned out an entire failure), but mainly in procuring carriage, which also caused great irregularity in fuel supply for brick manufacture.

IV.—Memorial Church, Cawnpore.—Expenditure during the year, Rs. 6,310; total expenditure, Rs. 23,096. Foundation and plinth completed, and superstructure commenced. Work was suspended for a time, for want of stone, which has since been received and is being dressed.

V.—Kutcherry for the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Family Domains of the Rajah of Benares, Mirzapore.—Completed during the year: total cost, Rs. 23,394. Constructed of coursed rubble externally, with corners, arches, cornices, and pilasters of dressed ashlar. Looks better than a plastered building, and will not require external repairs for many years.

CXX.—Communications.

146.—*I. Agra and Bombay Road.*—Some important bridges have been in hand, and one of 70 feet waterway, in three spans, over the Awoon Nuddee, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 10,900. Metalling the section between Goonah and Beourah has progressed slowly, owing to the great distance of carriage. This section was first used by mail-carts during November, 1865, and since that time the whole of the traffic of the Agra and Bombay Road has passed along the line. The expenditure during the year was about Rs. 93,000.

II.—Roorkee and Dehra Road.—The gross expenditure during the year has been Rs. 55,930. On the section between Roorkee and the Mohun Pass, the earthworks are complete, with exception of approaches to the Kundour Bridge. The metalling on this section is laid and consolidated, with exception of a break at the Kundour Bridge and a small portion on the 26th mile. The Kundour Bridge is of nine arches of 35 feet span.

Seven arches have been turned. On the Mohun Pass section the whole of the masonry bridges and culverts have been completed. The roadway is now complete, with exception of two or three places which require widening, &c., but which can only be undertaken when Sappers can be made available. These places do not, however, interfere with traffic. The only interruptions at present will be removed on the completion of the Loondibara Girder Bridge (which has satisfactorily stood the severe test recently applied to it) and the tunnel near Shorepoor. This last work has been somewhat retarded, owing to a sudden slip or subsidence of a heavy mass of hill, which overthrew one of the retaining-walls at the east end. It has been found advisable to construct the tunnel in open cutting. The soil is very difficult to work, consisting principally of gravel and boulders, and the progress of the tunnel is necessarily rather slow, particularly since the removal of the Sappers employed on it. An expenditure of Rs. 17,395 was incurred, out of a grant of Rs. 20,000.

III.—Rohilcund Trunk Road.—An expenditure of Rs. 98,300 took place during the year. Several small bridges have been built, as also a first-class Inspection Bungalow. The progress on masonry work would have been greater but for a misunderstanding that arose between the European contractor and his brickmakers. Several estimates have recently been sanctioned, and it is expected that work will make good progress during 1866-67.

IV.—Bridge over the Hindun River at Ghazeeabad, on the Road between Meerut and Delhi.—An expenditure of Rs. 70,239 was incurred, out of an allotment of Rs. 73,575. The whole of the iron-work for this bridge has been obtained from England. Four spans have been erected, and the fifth is in progress; the planked roadway of one span has been laid; the eastern approach is complete, with exception of the metalling. The bridge will be very speedily opened for traffic.

CXXI.—Contracts.

147. The contract system is likely to prove successful in the Gwalior Division, in which a few good men have recently tendered. The large contracts entered into in the 2nd Circle were on the whole well conducted; but it was apparent that good work was more the result of constant and strict supervision on the part of Officers of the Department than of desire on the part of the contractors to work up to their agreements.

CXXII.—Expenditure.

148. The expenditure in the Department during the year may be thus approximately stated:—

ORIGINAL WORKS.—			
Military, ...	Rs. 6,30,962		
Civil Buildings, ...	6,77,338		
Agricultural, ...	2,50,131		
Communications, ...	8,77,385		
			24,35,816
REPAIRS.—			
Military,...	4,48,288		
Civil Buildings, ...	1,46,920		
Agricultural, ...	4,02,413		
Communications, ...	8,90,117		
Public Improvements, ...	6,230		
			18,93,968
ESTABLISHMENT, ...			13,88,603
TOOLS AND PLANT, ...			70,616
TOTAL RUPEES, ...			57,89,003

SECTION VIII.

Railways.

149. The control of the entire line of Railway between Calcutta and Delhi having been vested in the Government of Bengal, and the appointment of Consulting Engineer to the Government, North-Western Provinces, having been abolished during the year, the operations and results of the year will doubtless be described in the Annual Report of the Bengal Government.

CXXIII.—Control of whole Line vested in Bengal Government.

150. One or two points relating exclusively to the North-Western Provinces may be here recorded :—

First.—As regards the cause of the greater frequency of deaths in trains in the upper or North-West portion of the line, it has been explained that a journey to the Ganges for the purpose of bathing or other religious ceremony is frequently undertaken by persons totally unfit to leave their homes, and who consequently die of exhaustion either on the journey to the river or when returning from it, and that the dry hot weather and fierce hot winds from March to June have led to deaths from heat-apoplexy.

CXXIV.—Deaths in Railway Trains.

Second.—As regards serai accommodation for third class or native passengers, the necessary steps were taken for affording such accommodation wherever it had not been already provided. In many instances private individuals have volunteered to construct serais and wells for the use of travellers.

CXXV.—Serai Accommodation for Native Passengers.

[*N.-W. Provinces.*]

SECTION IX.

Forests.

151. The following tabular statement shows the financial results of the year's operations:—

N.-W. Provinces Division.	Actuals of 1865-66.		Difference.		Remarks.
	Receipts.	*Expenditure.*	*Net Revenue.*	*Deficit.*	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kumaon and Gurhwal, ...	5,24,636	1,85,645	3,38,991	...	
Meerut and Native Gurhwal, ...	45,441	66,797	...	21,356	The deficit is attributed to various causes, but mainly to the difficulty experienced in procuring sawyers to saw the logs purchased from Messrs. Wilson and Scott to the size required by the E. I. Railway for the sleepers. Some of the gangs deserted *en masse*.
Rohilcund, ...	24,480	11,222	13,258	...	
Goruckpore, ...	3,325	2,549	776	...	
Jhansie, ...	4,659	3,407	1,252	...	
Total, ...	6,02,541	2,69,620	3,54,277	21,356	
			21,356		
			3,32,921		

	Budget Estimate, 1865-66.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
N.-W. Provinces,	5,25,000	3,88,351
Excess Receipts in 1865-66, ...	77,541	...
Less Expenditure, 1865-66, ...	...	1,18,731

CXXVI.—Terai Pergunnahs.

152. The Government of India sanctioned the re-transfer of the Terai Pergunnahs to the Revenue Department, as the tracts possessed no timber worth preserving, and as the Revenue was chiefly derived from minor forest produce collected by the District authorities. The Revenue so derived has been devoted to the improvement of the unhealthy Terai, which has thus been made to pay towards its own reclamation.

CXXVII.—Canal Plantations.

153. The measure of placing the plantations on the Eastern Jumna and Ganges Canals under the Forest Department came into operation on the 1st May of this year. The Canal Officers, it was ruled, should retain the executive management under the general supervision of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works.

154. The only objection raised to the transfer—*viz.*, that the Irrigation Department would be deprived of one of its legitimate and calculated sources of income, which would nevertheless continue to be raised by its officers—has been disposed of by the ruling of the Government of India that the net Revenue may still be exhibited as Canal income in the Annual Revenue Report of that Department, though it will be accounted for in the Forest Department.

CXXVIII.—Operations of Railway Company.

155. The Railway Company were informed, in reply to an application from their Agent, that the Government had no objection to their cutting cheer trees in the forests leased to them in British Gurhwal down to a girth of 5′ 6″, and that the extension of the limits of the area of their operations defined in the lease to the Aluknunda River will be granted, provided a fair proportion of the trees cut on the upper slopes has been felled, and that cutting has not been merely confined to those trees nearest to the River Mundagnee.

CXXIX.—Lease of the Forests in Native Gurhwal.

156. The Government of India, as also the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, approved of the terms of the agreement entered into by this Government with the Rajah of Tehree for the lease of the forests in Native Gurhwal.

The Commissioner of Meerut has been appointed Conservator of these forests.

CXXX.—Forests in Bundelcund.

157. The examination of the forests in the Jhansie Division has recently been completed by Mr. Webber, the Forest Surveyor. The Report by that gentleman has just been received, and an extract from it, relating chiefly to the Jhansie District, is here given, as conveying information of the forests in Bundelcund. The Report having just been received, the proposals in it for the future working of the forest have yet to be considered by Government.

158. *Extract from Report on the Forests of the Jhansie Division:—*

"The Jhansie Division comprises the Jhansie, Lullutpore, and Jaloun Districts. The forest tracts contain a total area as follows:—

Districts.	Government Property. Acres.	Private Property. Acres.	Total Acres.	Grand Total.
Jhansie, ...	26,896	30,966	57,862	...
Lullutpore, ...	1,60,027	67,413	2,27,440	...
Jaloun, ...	3,504	...	3,504	2,88,806

CXXXI.—No real Forests.

"The forests in all these have been cut down, and only exist as tracts containing the relics of former forests, and the germ of future ones if the young trees are allowed to grow.

CXXXII.—Boundary-pillars being erected.

"The most important matter of erecting boundary pucca pillars of a conical form, distinct from village pillars for the guidance of the villagers, was partially arranged for in the present season's expenditure, and has been carried out during the last month (March, 1866,) in the places noted, and it is proposed to complete them all as soon as possible.

CXXXIII.—Wholesale Destruction of Government Forests.

"Now that Government has taken up the forest lands, it is found that the trees are all cut down; and in a district which possesses 35 per cent. of waste land—once, in all probability, well covered with jungle—now scarce a tree exists.

"It may be objected that this in Jhansie is natural, and due to the dry and rocky nature of the soil and climate, and that timber will not grow in consequence; and also that it was so before the British rule as it is now in Gwalior.

CXXXIV.—Objection that trees will not grow, and never did.

"This is to some extent true. But it is submitted in reply to the first argument that a rocky soil with good drainage is the best for growing timber; that the black soil of Bundelcund is unsurpassed for some kinds of trees—owing, perhaps, to its power of retaining moisture; and that they do grow to an enormous size where not cut down. Thus it is that the mowas, banyans, peepuls, and tamarinds planted near villages and preserved for shade or fruit, or as sacred trees, are of the largest size and great luxuriance, and the few mangoe groves (as at Burwa Saugor), which Rajahs planted centuries ago, can show as fine specimens as any in India. The beautiful and healthy neems, peepuls, &c., which now shade the military roads to Mote and Jaloun in the midst of treeless black-soil plain, are but fifteen years old, and have grown in that time to a size averaging 3½ feet girth for the former and 6 for the latter; and in the Native States of Kutteyra and Oorcha enormous elms* and mowas abound, with good-sized teaks, on the rockiest ground. It would seem rather that the scarcity of shade from large trees has produced the hot and parching climate which distinguishes Jhansie, and causes the water so needful for the zemindar to dry up.

CXXXV.—Answered.

CXXXVI.—That trees in the vicinity of villages are found of great size.

CXXXVII.—Trees grow well on black soil.

CXXXVIII.—Cause of Hot Climate in Jhansie.

"To the second part of the objection may be urged that, probably owing to the presence of iron both in Gwalior and Jhansie, the destruction of once dense forest has been going on in both countries for centuries, for Gwalior iron is historical. The repeated wars and invasions to

CXXXIX.—Both in Gwalior and Jhansie the improvidence of future supply due to frequent changes of rulers.

* "Chiral"—*Ulmus Istigrifolia.*

which these States were subjected account for the reckless mode of cutting, which has made no provision for a fresh supply of timber. On the other hand, the Chiefs of Oorcha, who kept their Raj, were enabled to take care of their forests.

CXL.—In Jhansie late years have seen the great destruction.

"But especially since English rule in Jhansie has the final mischief been done notoriously, which has nearly exterminated the forests; and it is not ten years since contractors made charcoal of the Betwa teak at Buheena without hindrance, within 20 miles of the Jhansie Fort.

CXLI.—The high market rates of Forest Produce further prove the importance of Government interference.

"A further criterion as to the present want of timber, and the importance of restoring it, may be taken from the state of the timber-market in Jhansie.

"It will be seen from the statement below that both firewood and timber are excessively dear, even in the rural districts.

"*Price of Forest Produce.*

Place.	Price per 100 maunds.								
	Firewood.			Charcoal.			Oopla.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Jhansie Cantonment, ...	17	0	0	50	0	0	...		
Bhandere Pergunnah, ...	33	0	0	100	0	0	20	0	0
Mow ditto, ...	17	0	0	75	0	0	12	0	0
Mote ditto, ...	25	0	0	133	0	0	12	0	0
Pundwaha ditto, ...	25	0	0	100	0	0	20	0	0

"In Jhansie, timber for house-building is as follows:—

"It is mostly supplied from Oorcha, and, but for this foreign supply, would be much dearer.

"Bullies little bigger than walking-sticks, used for roofing, per 100,	...	Rs.	25	0 0
Larger ditto	ditto, ...		50	0 0
Kurrees for roofing ditto	ditto, ...		200	0 0
Bamboos, 1 inch thick,	...		1	0 0

"Teak kurrees, 24 feet long, 1 foot mean girth, are sold in Oorcha each for Rs. 4 ; 30 feet beams for roofing cannot be produced under Rs. 120 each, and then only by importing from Oude and Rohilcund.

"In the pergunnahs, timber for house-building and agricultural purposes is even dearer; and the manure from cattle, instead of being restored to the soil, has to be consumed altogether for firing. Bamboos of 12 feet long and 1 inch thick are all that can be procured, though, with judicious cutting, the forests could produce 30 feet solid bamboos in any quantity, as is proved at Syne. There is a large demand for such, and generally the demand for timber and firewood is larger than the supply.

CXLII.—Government interference necessary and important.

"The conclusions to be drawn from the above remarks should be thus noted:—

"1*st*,—That Government interference is necessary to the restoring of the forests in Jhansie.

"2*nd*,—That the forests are capable of restoration in a degree which will be eventually profitable to Government, and of real benefit to the district.

CXLIII.—How restoration is to be effected.

"3*rd*,—It remains to be seen in what way this restoration may be best carried out.

CXLIV.—System adopted.

"The system now put in operation by the Civil Officers in charge of the district is as follows:—

"The Settlement Officer has taken up all the dangs or jungle plots where any trees remain, and they are now being marked off as Government property, and cutting of timber is prohibited. A strip of jungle sufficient for its wants is allotted to the village to which the jungle belonged, and trees are granted to the villagers on their applying for them for agricultural purposes."

CXLV.—Forests taken up for Government.

159. Comparative Financial Statement of Receipts and 1865

RECEIPTS.

	Headings.	Actuals for 1863-64.	Actuals for 1864-65.	Budget Estimate of 1865-66.	Actuals for 1865-66.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue, ...	4,04,87,728	4,03,53,746	4,05,19,000	4,21,16,463
II.	Tributes, ...	...	...	...	...
III.	Forest, ...	8,02,389	6,71,480	5,34,000	6,15,881
IV.	Abkaree, ...	17,17,366	21,48,266	22,50,000	20,14,702
V.	Income Tax, ...	20,50,151	16,63,793	7,74,300	6,77,247
VI.	Customs, ...	5,76,731	6,02,310	6,43,000	6,14,486
VII.	Salt, ...	40,29,942	41,18,795	52,00,000	48,44,534
VIII.	Opium,—*Nil.*				
IX.	Stamps, ...	22,68,854	23,77,085	26,00,000	25,62,693
X.	Mint,—*Nil.*				
XI.	Post-Office, } *Vide* separate heads.				
XII.	Telegraph, }				
XIII.	Law and Justice, ...	3,60,915	4,50,915	6,93,500	6,54,806
XIV.	Police, ...	5,43,751	4,96,835	4,72,000	4,77,028
XV.	Marine, ...	...	...	...	...
XVI.	Education, ...	11,165	72,535	92,000	59,754
XVII.	Interest, ...	2,344	193	2,000	1,212
XVIII.	Miscellaneous, ...	5,04,205	2,24,812	8,08,000	3,52,018
	Total Rupees, ...	5,33,55,541	5,31,80,765	5,45,87,800	5,49,90,824

TION X.

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Expenditure of the North-Western Provinces for the year -66:—

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Headings.	Actuals for 1863-64.	Actuals for 1864-65.	Budget Grant for 1865-66.	Actuals for 1865-66.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt, ...	...	...	...	...
2	Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts, ...	17,527	26,483	33,000	26,311
3	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks, ...	3,11,620	1,41,795	2,31,400	4,07,858
4	Land Revenue, ...	29,08,252	30,16,823	34,98,360	30,92,599
5	Forest, ...	5,27,208	4,21,929	3,82,900	2,72,742
6	Abkaree, ...	87,578	2,60,370	3,41,600	3,24,927
7	Income Tax, ...	23,870	20,145	9,000	8,841
8	Customs,—*Nil.*				
9	Salt, ...	6,40,500	6,30,979	6,57,200	6,20,209
10	Opium,—*Nil.*				
11	Stamps, ...	1,19,934	1,23,447	1,56,600	1,52,617
12	Mint,—*Nil.*				
13	Post Office, } *Nil.*				
14	Telegraph, }				
15	Allowances to District and Village Officers,	46,236	44,998	46,200	45,674
16	Administration and Public Departments,	12,38,297	10,28,202	11,20,810	10,87,579
17	Law and Justice, ...	28,93,536	31,32,071	37,99,130	34,15,895
18	Police, ...	36,88,006	37,07,563	38,06,000	36,36,466
19	Marine,—*Nil.*				
20	Education, Science, and Art, ...	6,49,646	7,98,707	9,59,367	8,78,744
21	Ecclesiastical, ...	1,74,614	1,58,972	1,82,800	1,57,852
22	Medical, ...	2,78,629	3,29,709	3,58,698	3,56,849
23	Stationery and Printing, ...	1,76,572	1,82,057	2,20,113	2,45,902
24	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services, ...	8,520	9,472	13,252	38,153
25	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, ...	8,15,822	9,45,148	9,79,700	8,97,669
26	Miscellaneous, ...	2,88,710	3,19,393	3,99,535	3,08,859
27	Superannuations, &c.,...	2,81,831	3,33,945	3,14,327	3,07,051
	Total Rupees, ...	1,51,76,908	1,56,32,208	1,75,09,902	1,62,82,795

160. The figures in the above statement are only approximate, as the accounts will not be finally closed until the end of September. They approach, however, much more nearly to accuracy than any presented under the old system. Owing to the new Budget classification, the figures of 1863-64 and 1864-65 differ considerably from those submitted in former Reports.

The net result, it will be observed, is better by £1,63,000 than the Budget Estimate.

161. A few remarks may be made in explanation of the differences observable under some heads between the "actuals" for the present year as compared with 1864-65 and 1863-64.

162. RECEIPTS. *I.—Land Revenue.*—The Land Revenue received in anticipation, which used to be improperly taken first to "Deposits" in some districts, has this year been uniformly credited directly. The total collections of April were Rs. 23,00,000, of which great part must belong to 1866-67.

163. *III.—Forest.*—The decrease has resulted from restricted operations. There is, however, a very satisfactory increase on the *net* result, as will be seen on turning to the same head on the disbursement side of the account.

164. *IV.—Abkaree.*—The partial revival, after the great falling off when the Sudder Distillery system was introduced, has been somewhat checked this year by the distress in the Eastern Districts.

165. *V.—Income Tax.*—The collections of one quarter, and part of another, are in arrears.

166. *VI. and VII.—Customs and Salt.*—There has been a very decided improvement in the receipts under these heads since the first great rush for cotton carriage subsided, especially since November, 1865.

167. *IX.—Stamps.*—The operations of the new Stamp Act account for the increase over the income of previous years.

168. *XIII.—Law and Justice.*—The progressive improvement has resulted chiefly from increased receipts from Registration, Ameens' fees, and Tulubana.

169. *XVIII.—Miscellaneous.*—The decrease from the estimate has arisen from only one of the Government Tea Plantations having been sold, and the price of that not realized during the year. The increase of actuals over 1863-64 is occasioned by the credit of unclaimed deposits. The Government Press have not taken cash payments from Government officers for work down on Government account since 1863-64, which accounts for the falling off in the receipts of subsequent years.

170. DISBURSEMENTS. 3.—*Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.*—The charge under this head includes Rs. 2,80,000 restored to "Cawnpore Cess Fund," which was credited to Government by mistake. In 1863-64 there was a refund of Rs. 1,20,000 Land Revenue at Etawah.

171. 4.—*Land Revenue.*—There is an increase of Rs. 1,60,000 under "Settlement," and of nearly Rs. 40,000 under "Survey," as the survey parties employed in other neighbouring Provinces usually pass their recess in the hill stations of the North-Western Provinces.

172. 6.—*Abkaree.*—There has this year been an increase in the sale of opium, and in the corresponding charges for discount to vendors and prime cost of the drug; and the Distillery establishments have been paid direct from the Revenues.

173. 11.—*Stamps.*—Larger sales have increased the amount of discount paid. There have also been increases to the Commissioner's salary and the Collectorate Establishments.

174. 17.—*Law and Justice.*—The Registration Department, which was only commenced last year, cost Rs. 1,30,000; but the great increase is in Jails, which rose from Rs. 5,40,000 to Rs. 6,20,000, and again to Rs. 7,80,000,—owing chiefly to the high prices of food and clothing, but partly also to the transfer of Hawalats from Criminal Courts.

175. 20.—*Education, Science, and Arts.*—There has been an increase of Rs. 73,000 under "Grants-in-Aid" over the previous year.

176. 22.—*Medical.*—The Vaccination grant has been increased, and some of the allowances of Civil Surgeons, which used to appear under Jails and Police, are now charged under this head.

177. 23.—*Stationery and Printing.*—The Government Press has made large purchases of material, and the contingencies of the Roorkee Press, which were previously not separated from those of the College, now appear under this head.

178. 24.—*Political Agencies, &c.*—The increase includes Rs. 24,000 on account of salary of the Resident of Nepaul, on leave at Dehra Dhoon, and Rs. 5,000 cost of pillars on the Rewah boundary.

179. 26.—*Miscellaneous.*—The item of Rs. 77,273, grant to District Dâk, does not appear in the year 1863-64.

Currency.

180. An Extract from the Report of the Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency on the working of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle of Issue for 1865-66 may here be given :—

"The amount of notes in circulation has greatly varied during the past year.

"From Rs. 22,09,240 on the 1st May, 1865, the circulation gradually rose to Rs. 34,13,960, since which time it has again sunk to Rs. 24,48,320.

"A part, however, of this fluctuation is, as regards *bonâ fide* circulation in the hands of the public, more apparent than real.

"At the beginning of the financial year, when the gross circulation was Rs. 22,09,240, the amount held in Government

Treasuries in this Circle was Rs. 11,45,280, leaving a net amount in the hands of the public of Rs. 10,63,960.

"But at the end of November, when the circulation had risen to Rs. 34,13,960, the Government Treasuries held Rs. 16,45,470, and the Head Commissioner advertized for disposal in Calcutta Rs. 1,28,000; deducting these two sums, it appears that the value of notes in the hands of the public was Rs. 16,40,490, and thus a rise of Rs. 5,76,530 only actually occurred, instead of Rs. 12,04,720.

"On the 30th ult. the gross circulation was Rs. 24,48,320; the amount held in Treasuries, Rs. 12,21,760. No notes were advertized for disposal in Calcutta. It appears, then, that the net amount in the hands of the public was Rs. 12,26,560, being a decrease of Rs. 4,13,930 on the circulation at the end of November last, and an increase of Rs. 1,62,600 on the circulation at the commencement of the financial year.

"It is presumed that, when no notes of this Circle are advertized for sale in Calcutta, the amount held by the Head Commissioner is unimportant.

"It is believed that the rise in the first half of the year occurred chiefly from the distrust then prevailing in the money market, and the consequent preference of notes to bills for purposes of remittance. In one case a resident in Delhi, after obtaining all the notes available at that Treasury, sent to Allygurh for a large further supply. If this view is correct, the decrease in the circulation is of course owing greatly to the restoration of confidence in bills; but considerable prejudice has also arisen against the notes as a means of remittance, from the difficulties experienced in obtaining a refund when a portion of the note is lost.

"The largest amount of notes paid in for cash have been received from the Branch Bank of Bengal. It is stated that a great number of these notes are deposited there by the contractors for the Jubbulpore Railway. It is probable that the

funds for these works are received from or through Calcutta, and perhaps this may account for the fact that no notes of this Circle have for some time been advertized for disposal by the Head Commissioner.

"The notes are for the most part issued through the District Treasuries, and chiefly return to this Office through the medium of the local banks. One bad effect of this method of issue is that notes of the higher values are cut in half before they reach the hands of the general public at all. The amount of notes paid to or received from private persons at this office is comparatively small.

"Indications are not wanting that the notes are (though very gradually) becoming valued by the Native population. During the religious fair held here in January a good many notes of other Circles were tendered by the pilgrims for cash: many of these came from Bombay. Within the last few days a Treasury Officer in Oudh has applied for a large amount of notes, because the Talookdars of his districts prefer them to coin for keeping in their houses."

182. A memorandum showing the notes issued from the Exchange and Issue Departments, and the notes received from the public for cash or other notes, is given below :—

Notes Issued from the Exchange and Issue Departments.

Number of Notes for Rupees						Total.	Value.
10.	20.	50.	100.	500.	1,000.		
14,307	8,064	5,879	6,328	1,464	783	36,825	Rs. 27,46,100

Notes Received from Public for Cash or Other Notes.

Number of Notes for Rupees						Total.	Value.
10.	20.	50.	100.	500.	1,000.		
6,886	3,753	4,236	5,123	1,700	789	22,487	Rs. 25,07,020

SECTION XI.

Agriculture and Population.

AGRICULTURAL: IRRIGATION WORKS.

GANGES CANAL.

183. The Ganges Canal now consists of 653 miles of main Canal, and 2,968 miles of rajbuha, or distributing channel. The length of the latter has been extended during the year by 229 miles. The Canal is divided into seven executive charges.

184. The gross income for the year is Rs. 13,50,000; that of the preceding year was Rs. 9,90,866—on which, therefore, there is an increase of 36 per cent. On the income of the year 1863-64, the largest then obtained, the increase is 75 per cent. The increase over the income of 1864-65 is due chiefly to the enhancement of the water-rates, but also in part to the further development of the system of distributing channels and of irrigation, and to complete immunity from accident and consequent stoppage. The Canal was not closed during the year, even for a day. The income for the year would have been greater by at least half a lakh of rupees but for the frequent showers of rain during the cold season, especially in the more northerly districts.

185. From the 1st May 1865, the water-rates were fixed as follows :—

Class.	Nature of crop.	PER ACRE, IRRIGATED BY		Per
		Natural flow.	Machinery.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
I.	Sugar-cane, gardens, and all lands taking a supply throughout the year, ...	5 0 0	3 5 4	Year.
II.	Rice, tobacco, opium, vegetables, and singharas, ...	3 0 0	2 0 0	Crop.
III.	All *Rubbee* crops, indigo, and cotton,	2 4 0	1 8 0	Crop.
IV.	All *Khurreef* crops not specified above, ...	1 10 8	1 0 0	Crop.

186. The full supply (as limited by order of Government to 7 feet on the Roorkee Bridge guage) was got in during October, and, owing to the steadiness with which it was maintained, the average guage reading for the year was 6·75, against 6·36 for the preceding year. The difference would be about equivalent to 390 cubic feet per second. Captain Forbes was also able to get in and to maintain the supply more cheaply than during the preceding year by Rs. 8,407; and the maintenance of the protective works on rivers and torrents cost Rs. 28,531 less.

187. During the year Rs. 1,39,492 were spent on *original works*, the more important of which are here mentioned:—*Northern Division.*—Rs. 8,764 on strengthening the earthen embankments, Solanee aqueduct; Rs. 793 on carrying clay for puddling the Solanee aqueduct; Rs. 372 on a minor drainage cut; Rs. 9,675 on drainage works in the *khadir* of the Ganges; and Rs. 15,630 on rajbuhas, including an aqueduct across the Seela Nuddee, seven falls, and a head. *Meerut Division.*—Rs. 8,027 on rajbuha chokees, nine out of 22 of which are finished; and Rs. 6,368 on rajbuhas. *Allygurh Division.*—Rs. 8,721 on chokees, of which five are finished; and Rs. 2,951 in building four bridges on the Allygurh city and cantonment drainage line, the expenditure being repaid from the local funds. The line was opened in July, and answers admirably. *Cawnpore Division.*—Rs. 672 on a rajbuha bridge. *Etawah Division.*—Rs. 12,934 on rajbuhas. *Futtehgurh Division.*—Rs. 8,153 on rajbuhas, raising banks, and completing. *Bulundshuhur Division.*—Rs. 3,429 on a chokee; Rs. 4,343 on a bridge on its main branch, built up to springing; Rs. 5,172 on two bridges on the left sub-branch; and Rs. 6,918 on rajbuhas. Rs. 15,970 also were paid for three bridges built by the Railway District Engineer.

188. On *repairs and maintenance* Rs. 2,98,850 have been spent, as follows:—*Northern Division.*—Rs. 17,064 on the head bunds; Rs. 5,144 on dams and regulators; Rs.

18,973 on improving the Myapoor Dam by substituting piers and openings fitted with falling gates for the original solid portion of the right flank ; Rs. 17,744 on rivers and torrents; Rs. 4,987 on navigation works ; Rs. 209 on mills ; Rs. 37,632 on rajbuhas ; and Rs. 3,530 on clearance of drainage cuts. *Meerut Division.*—Rs. 2,164 on canal banks and channel ; and Rs. 42,705 on rajbuhas. *Allygurh Division.*—Rs. 1,643 on canal banks and channel, and Rs. 31,663 on rajbuhas. *Cawnpoor Division.*—Rs. 3,414 on canal banks and channel ; Rs. 28,916 on rajbuhas ; and Rs. 1,976 on the Nagurria and Tirya escapes. *Etawah Division.*—Rs. 34,200 on silt clearance and improvement of rajbuhas. *Futtehgurh Division.*—Rs. 2,813 on silt clearance from canal channel ; Rs. 7,688 on canal banks and channel ; and Rs. 16,214 on rajbuhas. *Bulundshuhur Division.*—Rs. 4,380 on cutting down and widening canal banks ; and Rs. 6,670 on rajbuhas.

189. Captain Jeffreys, with the assistance of Sergeant Bruce, has been very successful in the manufacture, by machinery devised by himself, of earthenware pipes of a superior description, and at a moderate cost. These pipes will be extensively used for purposes of irrigation and drainage, and will entirely supersede the old wooden "kolaba" for irrigation outlets from rajbuhas.

190. *Remodelling.*—Mr. Kelly, on his return from sick leave in October, was employed in taking cross sections of the canal, and in fixing bench-marks at each mile, preparatory to laying out the new tow-paths and slopes. The lock-spits have been cut from the head at Myapoor to the 49th mile at Jaolee, on both banks, and excavation was begun on the 10th February. Rs. 5,471 were spent during the year on this work. No excavation has been done below Roorkee, pending the Report of the Ganges Canal Committee, and the orders of Government thereon. In the Northern Division Rs. 16,298 were spent in the manufacture of bricks, and Rs. 1,00,982 in the Meerut Division. 3,00,000 cubic feet of boulders have been collected in the Northern Division.

191. During Mr. Kelly's absence on sick leave, Mr. Jones was employed in concluding the quarrying operations, which was done on the 31st August, when 51,496 cubic feet of stone had been landed, at a cost of Rs. 51,455, or say at one rupee per cubic foot. A series of experiments was made on the sandstone procured from many different places in the Sewalik hills; and it was found that after 60 hours' immersion in water the stone would bear on the average only half the weight which it could bear when dry. The best of this stone was inferior to the first-class bricks used on the canal in all hydraulic works. With the exception of a few scattered pieces of very hard sandstone, the conglomerate (used for the caps of the Myapoor Dam piers) is the only stone to be had in the Sewalik hills, within a moderate distance from Hurdwar, which will stand the action of running water, and the quantity of it which can be had is unfortunately very small.

192. Mr. Kelly examined the lower Himalayas also to a distance of 18 miles up the valley of the Ganges, and the drainages on either side; but no good stone, fit for hydraulic works, has yet been found, although a reward of a hundred rupees was offered to any one who would bring in a fair specimen from rock *in sitû*, and several men were employed in the search.

193. Mr. Mossop was employed in surveying and levelling up the Ganges, to obtain data for the preparation of a project for a permanent dam across the river near Hurdwar; but it was found necessary to transfer him to level and survey in the *khadir* between Sookurtal and Gurhmooktesur, in preparation for the Ganges Canal Committee.

194. *The Ganges Canal Committee* on Sir Arthur Cotton's objections to Major Crofton's remodelling project met at Cawnpore on the 31st March, but had not completed their work at the close of the year. The conclusions to which they had come show that Sir Arthur Cotton's objections are invalid, and they are of opinion that Major Crofton's project should be carried out, with certain modifications in detail.

195. *Plantations.*—The expenditure during the year was Rs. 18,563. The number of trees alive on the 30th April, 1866, was 1,222,269, of which 1,063,665 were on canal banks and 158,064 on rajbuhas. There were besides 149,979 seedlings in nurseries.

196. *Navigation.*—The income for the year (which is included in the gross revenue of the Canal) was Rs. 20,949, or about one-half of what it was last year. This falling off is attributable partly to closures of lock-channels for repairs of gates, now very old; but chiefly to the late enhancement of Forest dues, which, by deterring purchasers from coming forward, has diminished the traffic.

197. The *Surveying Establishment* began field-work in November at the Gungolee Regulator, the 152nd mile of the Canal, and completed the survey between the East Kalee Nuddee and the Canal for a length of 29 miles, and also between the Kurwun Nuddee and the Jumna River as far as the Noh Jheel, in the Muttra District. They then worked upwards between the nuddee and the river as far as the Pukhana Bridge, the 126th mile of the canal, taking cross-sections five miles apart. But the work was interrupted, as the survey parties had to be transferred to work for the Ganges Canal Committee in February. The work done for the Committee consisted of the survey of a portion of the Ganges *khadir*, in the Meerut and Mozuffurnuggur Districts, and of a line of levels from above Raj Ghât, on the Ganges, to the 15th mile of the Cawnpore Branch of the Canal. In all, 1,215 miles of levelling were executed, over about 1,400 square miles of country.

ROORKEE WORKSHOPS.

198. The gross income for the year is Rs. 92,734, and the expenditure, Rs. 63,463. The net profit, therefore, is Rs. 29,271, which gives a return of little more than 3 per cent. on the capital.

199. The operations of this year have not been as favourable as those of last year, chiefly in consequence of the difficulty experienced in procuring fuel, and also from the necessity of purchasing materials at high rates in local markets, owing to delay in arrival of the London supplies. Rotting of *sâl* timber and planking in stock has also diminished the profits.

200. The issuing rates on materials have been raised from date of first issue of new London supplies. The old materials would not stand a rise.

201. The orders received during the year amounted to Rs. 3,30,167, against Rs. 3,42,708 of the preceding year; while the value of work turned out was Rs. 2,80,523, against Rs. 2,94,554. Finished work to the value of Rs. 2,16,082 was despatched during the year, and at its close the value of work in hand was Rs. 2,10,885. Bills for work done amounting to Rs. 1,74,545 were issued; and of this sum Rs. 1,15,989, or two-thirds, were realized. The cash received during the year, amounting to Rs. 3,77,380, was paid into the Roorkee Treasury, out of which Rs. 1,92,000 only have been drawn for the purpose of carrying on the work.

202. This completes the *1st Circle of Irrigation Works*, of which Major Glover, R.E., held charge up to the 24th February, when he proceeded on leave; before the expiration of which he was appointed to officiate as Director-General of Telegraphs in India. His duties were conducted by the Chief Engineer to the end of the year.

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

203. This canal constitutes a single executive charge, and is 130 miles long, with 596 miles of rajbuha. There are 6 miles of rajbuha less than there were last year, in consequence of the amalgamation of some minor lines with others.

204. The gross income for the year is Rs. 4,44,004; that of the preceding year was Rs. 3,39,458, on which, there-

fore, there is an increase of 30 per cent., due to enhancement of water-rates from the 1st May, 1865, as detailed above, for the Ganges Canal. The increase over 1863-64 is nearly 68 per cent. Had there been less rain in the cold season, the increase would have been considerably larger.

205. During the year, Rs. 32,463 were expended on *original works*, the principal of which were as follows:—Rs. 5,479 on masonry bund at Kaloowala Head, almost complete; Rs. 2,717 on Rampoor mills and out-houses, finished; Rs. 3,130 on Yarpoor mills, just begun; Rs. 4,979 on chokees and out-houses; Rs. 1,385 on strengthening banks at Buddhay; Rs. 8,669 on rajbuhas; and Rs. 3,715 on the Kirthul cut, for the drainage of Pergunnah Chuprowlee, in the Meerut District; besides Rs. 1,196 (to be repaid by the proprietor of the Baoreea villages) on the new Bidhowlee Rajbuha, to supply water to the Baoreea Colony, in the Mozuffurnuggur District.

206. Rs. 50,844 were spent on *repairs*, the chief items being as follow:—Rs. 3,335 on renewing the head bunds (being Rs. 657 less than they cost in the former year); Rs. 1,280 on re-making banks at tail of Kandla Rajbuha, rebuilding out-houses at Kulseea, and completing Kyanpoor Bridge; and Rs. 1,309 in clearing and repairing the Sooltanpoor drains.

207. The expenditure on *Plantations* was Rs. 2,861, and on the 30th April, 1866, the number of trees alive was 238,480. Of these, 133,932 were on canal banks, 97,434 on rajbuhas, and 7,114 in separate plantations. There were also 37,691 seedlings in nurseries.

DOON CANALS.

208. These comprise five small canals in the Dehra Doon, aggregating 56 miles in length, and 10 miles of rajbuha. The Hurdwar and Dehra Road is also included in the charge.

209. The gross income for the year is Rs. 28,962; that for the preceding year was Rs. 27,357: the increase is therefore about 6 per cent.

210. The water-rates were fixed as follows, from the 1st November, 1865:—

Class.	Nature of Crop.	Per acre, irrigated by						Per
		Natural flow.			Machinery.			
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
I.	Tea, sugar-cane, gardens, and all lands requiring water throughout the year, ...	5	0	0	3	5	4	year.
II.	First-class rice, tobacco, opium, and singhara, ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	crop.
III.	Indigo and cotton, ...	2	4	0	1	8	0	crop.
IV.	Second-class rice, wheat, and all other crops, ...	1	4	0	0	13	4	crop.

211. With these rates for the *Rubbee* crop, the income would have been considerably greater but for the unusual quantity of rain which fell during the cold season.

212. During the year, Rs. 5,239 were spent on *original works*, the principal being the supply tank for the Beejapoor Canal, on which Rs. 4,269 were spent, and which is nearly finished.

213. On *repairs*, Rs. 9,288 were spent: Rs. 6,614 on the Canals, and Rs. 2,674 on the Hurdwar and Dehra Road, which has been widened from 20 to 30 feet.

214. The number of trees alive on the 30th April, 1866, was 6,431, of which 3,468 were on the Beejapoor Canal, 2,296 on the Rajpoor, 360 on the Kuttur Putthur, and 307 on the Kullunga Canal. There were also 1,285 young trees in nurseries.

ROHILCUND CANALS.

215. The canals under the control of the Executive Engineer consist of the Bygool, 180 miles long; the Kitcha and

Dhora water-courses, 32 miles; the Paha Canal, 13 miles long; and the unfinished Kylas Canal.

216. The gross income for the year is Rs. 26,586. The income of the preceding year was Rs. 42,173, from which, therefore, there is a falling off of 37 per cent., which is due to the destruction of the Bhanpore masonry dam on the East Bygool River during the night of the 10th July, to the early demolition of the temporary earthen dams, and to the unsafe state of the Choorela Dam; also to the frequent showers of rain during the cold season, which rendered the cultivators independent of artificial irrigation; to misconduct of the chief member of the native establishment, who had to be dismissed; and to knowledge of the intention to raise the rates shortly, in consequence of which the cultivators did not make up their earthen dams at the proper time.

217. During the year, Rs. 2,820 were spent on *original works*, chiefly in remodelling the Sissona Rajbuha, Bygool Canal, on which Rs. 2,562 were spent.

218. *Repairs* cost Rs. 10,862. The principal items were Rs. 8,278 on the Bygool Canal, Rs. 2,324 on the Kitcha, and Rs. 257 on the Paha Canal.

219. Lieutenant Harrison, R.E., received charge of the Rohilkhund Canals from Captain Thomason on the 24th December, in order that the latter officer might be free to attend to the survey of the Terai.

220. In addition to the above, there are two other canals, the Nuggeena and the Nehtore, which are under the immediate control of the Collector of Bijnour.

221. The gross revenue from them was Rs. 4,544; last year it was Rs. 5,564—showing a falling off of about 23 per cent., which is due partly to serious damage to the head works of the Nehtore Canal on the 11th December, and partly to the large amount of rain-fall in the cold season.

222. During the year, Rs. 944 were spent on *repairs*, Rs. 515 of which were on the Nugeena Canal, and Rs. 429 on the Nehtore Canal—the latter chiefly in preparations for restoring the head works.

223. The remaining expenditure (on establishment and contingencies, including percentage to Tehseeldars on collections) amounts to Rs. 1,184.

224. Measures have been taken to secure the remaining masonry dams on the Rohilkhund rivers before the rains.

225. *Terai Survey.*—On this work Rs. 33,575 were spent; 50 square miles of country were surveyed, and 1,118 miles levelled and traversed. 207 permanent bench-marks were fixed. The work was much retarded by the unhealthiness of the Terai, and by dense jungle.

226. Rs. 6,368 also were spent in bringing up country machinery for the Terai Civil Authorities, including the pay of Mr. Smith, who was employed thereon from December, previous to which he was engaged in experimenting on the clays of Rohilkhund, &c. He has been successful in obtaining combinations of clays which stand very considerable heat, and will therefore take a fair glaze. The method of glazing with salt has yet to be arrived at.

AGRA IRRIGATION WORKS.

227. These works consist of the Futtehpore Seekree Reservoir, and of the channels led therefrom.

228. No revenue was derived from them this year. The escapes were left open, and no water stored, as previously agreed upon in consultation with the Civil Authorities. Rs. 1,275 were spent on repairs and clearance.

229. The Executive Engineer (who has charge also of the extensive irrigation works in the Native State of Bhurtpore) was employed first in experimenting on the possi-

bility of turning back the Ootunghun torrent to its old course near Koorka, on which Rs. 2,502 were spent; and, after the result of that experiment showed that the work would be very costly, he was employed in surveying and levelling for a project to obtain in another way the desired object of staying the ravages annually committed by the Ootunghun, and of obtaining a manageable supply of water for irrigation. It is probable that the form which the project will assume is, first, the diversion of the Ghumbeer torrent, a large feeder of the Ootunghun, into the course formerly occupied by both torrents combined; after which the Ootunghun by itself may be more easily dealt with. And probably it will be found advisable to allow that torrent to continue to discharge itself into the Kharree Nuddee, proper measures being adopted for the prevention of further damage to cultivated land.

HUMEERPORE AND JHANSIE IRRIGATION WORKS.

230. These works consist of lakes and reservoirs partly natural, partly artificial, and are under the direct control of the Civil Authorities. They were visited and reported on by the Superintending Engineer during the cold season, and various small extensions and improvements were recommended, some of which have been sanctioned.

231. This completes the *2nd Circle of Irrigation Works*, charge of which was held during the year by Major Brownlow, R.E.

HYDRAULIC EXPERIMENTS.

232. Lieutenant Carroll, R.E., the officer appointed for the purpose of making the experiments, arrived at Roorkee on the 28th March, and at once began making up the necessary apparatus. But it was too late in the season to carry out any extended series of experiments.

EDUCATIONAL.

233. *Thomason Civil Engineering College*: *Major Medley, R.E., Principal.*—The number of students during the year was

132, against 128 in 1864-65; and the average daily attendance 142, against 111 in 1864-65 and 78 in 1863-64. The total cost to Government of each student averaged Rs. 452, against Rs. 440 and Rs. 592 (corrected to Rs. 544 and 654) for the same years. Compared with 1864-65, there has been an increase of seven students in the Senior Department, one in the first, and two in the third; while there has been a decrease of six in the Second Department. There were six candidates for the Officers' new Military Class, of whom four have qualified for the duties of Military Surveyor and Field Engineer. Of the 132 students now in the College, one in the Senior, four in the First, 30 in the Second, and 23 in the Third Department will probably qualify this Session. Of outsider candidates, one for promotion to Assistant Engineer passed, and one for promotion to Sub-Engineer failed; while two out of five for Overseerships, and 41 out of 160 for appointments as Accountant, passed.

234. Great inconvenience is felt for want of instruments—those indented for two years ago not having yet arrived from England.

235. The work of the College Press continues to increase. The year's transactions show a profit of Rs. 7,743, while the value of stock in hand has been raised from Rs. 45,008 to Rs. 55,950.

236. The conduct of the students has been excellent on the whole. One or two cases of irregularity among the soldiers had to be punished by summary dismissal, and one student of the First Department was rusticated for involving himself in debt.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

237. An Agricultural Exhibition was held at Allahabad, for the two Divisions of Allahabad and Benares, during the Christmas week. Divisional Exhibitions were also held at Agra and Bareilly, and District Shows at Mynpoory, Etah, Futtehghur, and Mirzapoor.

CXLVI.—Agricultural Exhibitions.

The Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, for which arrangements are now in progress, will be held at Agra in February next.

GOVERNMENT TEA PLANTATIONS.

CXLVII.—Government Tea Plantations.

238. The yield of tea at the Government Plantations in Kumaon and the Dhoon has been about lbs. 61,500 during the last season, and more than 2,000 maunds of tea-seeds were also collected.

239. Upwards of lbs. 1,00,000 of tea have been disposed of during the year. The retail prices ranged from Rs. 2 to 12 annas, and the wholesale prices from Re. 1-2 to 5 annas, per lb. None of the black tea prepared during the season has been sold, as it is too fresh, and thus unfitted for the market.

240. About lbs. 4,150 of tea, prepared from the flower buds before they expand, has been manufactured, and a small quantity has been forwarded to London, to ascertain its value. Should it prove saleable, it will add considerably to the value of tea plantations, for many thousands of pounds of flower buds can annually be collected, with much advantage to the tea-bush, as large quantities of flowers left on the plants injure them, by exhausting them and preventing a large crop of leaves.

CXLVIII.—Explanation of Small Yield of Tea.

241. The following extracts from Dr. Jameson's last Report are given here as explanatory of the comparatively small outturn of tea from the Government Plantations, which has sometimes been made matter of animadversion :—

"By parties remarks have been made regarding the small outturn of tea yielded by the Government Plantations, when contrasted with those of private planters. That the yield has been smaller is true; but the Government Plantations were not established in order to prepare large quantities of tea. On the contrary, tea-making has been considered of secondary importance to the produce of seeds and plants, by means

of which large tracts of country have been covered with the tea plant by private planters. Tea bushes will not yield at one and the same time large quantities of seeds and leaves. To obtain a large crop of leaves, the plants must be well cultivated and manured, and carefully pruned. Attached to the Government Plantations at Ayar Toli, consisting of upwards of two thousand acres of land, there are six pair of bullocks; to the Hawulbaugh Plantation, consisting of upwards of a hundred acres of land, one pair; and to the Kowlaghir Plantation, in the Deyrah Dhoon, consisting of upwards of four hundred acres, six pair of bullocks. With such means at my disposal, it is scarcely to be supposed that I could have had manure in any quantity, even though every weed was collected and thrown into the manure-pits throughout the different Plantations. But to show what might be done by proper cultivation, experiments have on numerous occasions been carried on, on a small scale, and recorded in my Reports forwarded to Government last season. In the Kowlaghir Plantation an acre of land, containing 2,600 bushes 6 and 7 years old (I say bushes, as in transplanting three and four plants, if entwined with each other, are frequently put into one and the same hole) was marked off, highly cultivated, and manured and carefully pruned. During the cold weather, in December-January, it was twice irrigated, and during the hot weather twice, and the outturn was lbs. 831 of tea. The quantity of leaves gathered from the acre during the season was as follows:—

April, ...	...	... lbs.	802 8
May, ...	...	... ,,	302 0
June, ...	...	... ,,	380 0
July, ...	...	... ,,	354 0
August, ...	...	... ,,	464 0
September, ...	...	... ,,	438 0
October, ...	...	... ,,	356 0
November, ...	...	.. ,,	71 8
		lbs.	3,168 0

"Up to date the same acre has yielded this season thus :—

March,	...	...	... lbs. 190 0
April,	...	...	... ,, 1,235 0
May,	...	...	... ,, 684 0
June,	...	...	... ,, 28 0
July,	...	...	... ,, 1,333 0
			lbs. 3,470 0

"In another part of the Plantation 9 acres were experimented on, highly cultivated and partially manured, and a portion of the seeds removed; but they were not irrigated. From them were obtained lbs. 11,094 of green leaves, which were manufactured into lbs. 3,074 of tea (lbs. 3-13 of green leaves yielding 1lb of tea), or equal to about lbs. 341 per acre.

"From two bushes in the Plantations, upwards of ten years old, lbs. 50 of green leaves were gathered, or nearly equal to lbs. 7 of tea per bush. These magnificent bushes have been for years highly cultivated and manured. To inspect them His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield last season walked upwards of two miles. I mention this to show that these bushes are no myth. But it is well known to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that the Government Plantations have been very much under-worked, and the establishment for gathering leaves limited. The average number of acres per man has been about 2½. During the last season an extra establishment was allowed for the Kowlaghir Plantation, and the yield has been lbs. 11,134 above that of the previous season, and during the present season the yield of tea will be upwards of lbs 60,000—the proprietor having introduced high cultivation. Up to date the quantity of tea prepared and stored is upwards of lbs 45,000. In giving these returns, which I trust will be deemed satisfactory, I have no interests to serve, barring the extension of tea cultivation in the Dhoons and Kohistan of the North-West Provinces and Punjab. I own not a rood of tea plants, nor have I any interest in any tea concern in the country."

CXLIX.—Sale of Plantations.

242. The Plantation of Kowlaghir, in the Dhoon, has lately been sold for two lakhs of rupees, and there now only remain the Ayar Toli and Hawulbaugh estates, in Kumaon, which are still in the market.

At Hawulbaugh there are 106 acres under cultivation. The acreage of the Ayar Toli Plantation is 2,050.

CL.—Developement of Tea Cultivation in the North-Western Provinces.

243. The great developement of tea cultivation in these Provinces of late years is worthy of remark.

244. In 1847 the experimental cultivation of tea was confined entirely to the Government Plantations, the total extent of cultivated land in these being only 166 acres. Up to 1859 the land planted with tea in the Dhoon did not exceed 700 acres, and in the Kumaon Division there was only one small private estate in addition to the Government Plantations.

245. The state of things is now widely different. In the Dhoon alone there are about 3,000 acres under tea cultivation—the estimated outturn of tea for the season being nearly lbs. 3,30,000.

246. In Kumaon and Gurhwal there are now upwards of 30 private tea plantations, employing at least 3,000 labourers and skilled workmen, in addition to extra hands required during the picking season, and with an aggregate annual expenditure of Rs. 2,50,000.

247. The importance of tea cultivation, and its influence on the general prosperity of the country, is undoubted, and is attested by the results stated in the following extract from Dr. Jameson's Report :—

"During last season large quantities of tea have been prepared by private parties in the Dhoons and Kohistan of the North-West Provinces and Punjab, and in other parts of India. By Messrs. Thomson's (of Mincing Lane, London,) Circular dated

4th June, it appears that the imports of tea from India this year (1866) amounted to lbs. 2,439,500 (two millions four hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred pounds). Tea, therefore, has become one of the staples of the country, and will, if properly fostered by Government, be one of the most important products. That tea would ever become a staple article of produce in India, and compete with China, was never for a moment dreamt of by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as land was supposed to be limited, and nowhere in districts fitted for the cultivation were roads to be met with. But land has now been shown to be abundant, and good roads are being made in all districts where the tea plant has taken root. Thus, in the Kangra District a fine road is being made from the plains at Hoshearpore to Bijnath, the eastern boundary of the Kangra Valley, fitted for carts; and by it, or by the fine road leading to the plains *viâ* Noorpore, planters will be able to send the produce of their farms by carts to good and distant markets. Leading to the Tea Districts in the North-Western Provinces, fine roads are also being made. Thus, a great road fitted for carts is being made through the Mohun Pass, destined to give great facilities to the planters in the Deyrah Dhoon to send their teas to the plains. In Kumaon a great cart-road is now being made, and destined ultimately to be carried to the base of the Cheeni Range. By it some of the finest tea-lands in the Province will be opened up, and the planters in the adjoining District of Kattyoor enabled to export to the plains, at a cheap rate, their produce. Such roads are urgently required, to enable Kumaon planters to compete favourably with planters in other parts of India. These roads, too, will shortly be connected with the great iron road which will in a few years gird the base of the Himalayas from Kumaon to the Indus, and present facilities to planters to send the produce of their farms to distant and available markets. Tea, therefore, is destined to become one of the great feeders of the Railway.

"That the introduction of tea into the Kohistan and Dhoons of the North-West Provinces and Punjab has done much good,

is evident to all parties who have resided any length of time in the country. The people are now better clad, fed, and housed; pauperism in Tea Districts is in a measure unknown, and if there be any complaint it is on the part of the planter seeking for more hands. But this is adjusting itself, and in the Deyrah Dhoon, Kumaon, and Kangra Valley labour in any quantity, particularly contract labour for gathering leaves, &c., is now being available. In the Kangra Valley the late Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon'ble Sir R. Montgomery, has borne witness, in a minute lately printed, to the importance of the cultivation to the district, and to Kooloo and Mundi, as by it the thousands of unemployed poor, thrown on their own resources for a livelihood by the annexation of the country, have been absorbed, and no man willing to give a good day's work need go far to meet good wages and kind treatment."

CLI.—Government Botanical Gardens, Seharunpore.

248. The indents for seeds and plants from the Botanical Gardens at Seharunpore during the season have been very numerous,—66,827 fruit trees, 25,945 timber trees and flowering shrubs, and 1,869 parcels of seeds, having been distributed. The public gardens in these Provinces and in the Punjab have largely benefitted by these distributions.

CLII.—Conservatory.

249. The Conservatory has been entirely glazed, and a complete collection of the most interesting plants brought together. Numbers of plants which annually used to die in the hot weather and rains can now be preserved.

CLIII.—Museum.

250. The large Museum has now been finished, and in it the Superintendent has deposited the whole of his valuable private collections, to form a nucleus of a general collection of the plants and vegetable products of India, but particularly of the North-Western Provinces. A good collection of rocks, to illustrate the substrata on which soils adapted to different crops rest, and stones and slates best fitted for buildings generally, have also been added, and carefully named.

251. The collection of plants is most extensive and varied, and connected with them are large collections of raw products of various kinds.

It is hoped that ere long the Museum will contain specimens of every article used, or fit to be used, in the arts, manufactures, pharmacopœia, and as food.

252. To render the gardens more practically useful, an *Arboretum* has been formed of all the most important timber trees met with in the forests of the North-Western Provinces.

CLIV.—Cinchona Cultivation.

253. The Cinchona cultivation has not been very successful; the locality (at Chejourie, in the Himalayas) was found to be much too cold, and many of the plants were destroyed by the frost. The remainder were removed to Chandwallah, in the Dhoon, where it is hoped the experiment will be more successful.

CLV.—Cotton Cultivation.

254. The cultivation of the finer kinds of cotton has been continued with success. Native cultivators do not, however, care to obtain seeds, as in the Seharunpore market a higher price is not realized for cotton grown from them than for the common short-stapled native cotton.

CLVI.—Fruit Trees.

255. Large numbers of the finest kinds of fruit trees have been introduced, and are now acclimatized in the Government Gardens. Amongst others may be mentioned numerous varieties of pears, apples, cherries, plums, apricots, peaches, mulberries, figs, &c. Of Asiatic fruits imported may also be mentioned,—wampie, leechee, custard apple, loquat, yang mai, guava, kumruk, bhee (grafted), Jack fruit, goolab jamun, papaya, &c., &ç.

CENSUS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

CLVII.—Census of the North-Western Provinces, taken in 1865.

256. The second census of the North-Western Provinces was taken on the 10th January, 1865—twelve years having then elapsed since the previous enumeration of the people.

257. The very voluminous papers containing the results of the census have now undergone careful examination and correction, and the statistical tables and general report compiled from the returns will shortly be published. In the meantime the general results elicited at the census may be briefly described.

CLVIII.—Native Population.

258. The native population of the North-Western Provinces, as determined by the census of 1865, amounts to 30,115,312. Of this number, 16,148,945 are males, and 13,966,367 are females: 10,714,295 are under twelve years of age—the remainder (19,401,017) are above that age. The Hindoos form by far the largest portion of the population.

Their numbers are 25,868,490, of whom 13,905,975 are males, and 11,962,515 are females.

The Mahomedans and others not Hindoos number 4,246,822, of whom 2,242,970 are males and 2,003,852 are females.

259. As compared with the population enumerated in 1853, there is a decrease of 156,573; but this is not the real extent of the decrease.

CLIX.—Altered limits of the North-Western Provinces since the Census of 1853.

260. The limits of the North-Western Provinces have been altered in the interim between the two enumerations of 1853 and 1865; thus, the entire division of Delhi (exclusive of the small portion on the left bank of the Jumna), which in 1853 contained a population of 2,195,180, has since then been transferred to the Government of the Punjab. Not only, however, have the limits of the North-Western Provinces been curtailed, but the census of 1865 embraced Provinces—for instance, those of Kumaon and Jhansie—which in 1853 had been omitted from the operations of the census.

261. In comparing the results of the two enumerations, it is necessary, therefore, to make allowances for these disturbing influences.

262. Eliminating, then, on the one hand, the statistics for that portion of the Delhi Division now transferred to the Punjab from the Census Returns of 1853; and on the other hand from the Returns of 1865, the statistics for Kumaon, Jhansie, and Ajmere,—the following results appear:—

CLX.—Comparison of Returns for 1853 with those for 1865.

263. In 1853 the population of the territory in which comparison is now made amounted to 28,076,705, of whom 14,989,164 were males, and 13,087,541 were females.

264. In 1865 the population of the same area had decreased to 27,803,519, of whom 14,893,852 were males, and 12,909,667 were females.

265. The proportion of the Hindoos to the Mahomedans had not remained quite the same. There had been a less falling off among the latter, who had only decreased ·27 per cent., while the Hindoo population had diminished 1·01 per cent. The Mahomedan males had not decreased at all—from 2,066,068 in 1853, they had risen in 1865 to 2,066,350; while the Hindoo males had decreased ·73 per cent., *viz.*, by 95,594.

CLXI.—Proportion of Hindoos to Mahomedans.

266. Notwithstanding the great disproportion between the males and females noticeable in 1853, in the Census of 1865 there is a still larger decrease in the female portion of the population than in the male. The females have decreased 1·35 per cent., while the male population has only fallen ·63 per cent.

CLXII.—Proportion of Males to Females.

267. The present proportion of males to females is as follows:—

Total Population.

1865.	**100 males, to 86·6 females.**
1853.	**100 males, to 87·3 females.**

Hindoo Population.

1865.	100 males, to 86·05 females.
1853.	100 males, to 86·57 females.

Mahomedan Population.

1865.	100 males, to 90·47 females.
1853.	100 males, to 91·90 females.

It is apparent from this that the greatest diminution has been among the Mahomedan women.

CLXIII.—Population of the Regulation Divisions.

268. The subjoined table shows the state of the population in the six Regulation Divisions in 1853 and in 1865

Division.	Hindoos—Total.		Hindoo Males.		Hindoo Females.		Mahomedans—Total.		Mahomedan Males.		Mahomedan Females.	
	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.
Meerut, ...	3,415,135	3,578,419	1,858,879	1,952,969	1,556,256	1,625,450	997,610	943,746	525,592	498,031	472,018	445,715
Rohilcund, ...	4,000,198	4,036,166	2,157,808	2,186,328	1,842,390	1,849,838	1,165,873	1,181,341	609,222	613,487	556,651	567,854
Agra, ...	4,287,259	3,984,983	2,365,682	2,198,217	1,921,577	1,786,766	398,564	388,173	211,375	203,572	187,189	184,601
Allahabad, ...	4,085,342	4,099,772	2,159,015	2,165,308	1,926,327	1,934,464	422,802	426,835	220,319	220,621	202,483	206,214
Goruckpore,	3,024,599	2,716,775	1,596,992	1,421,635	1,427,607	1,295,140	414,914	371,099	218,267	193,355	196,647	177,744
Benares, ...	5,054,801	5,695,617	2,689,126	2,998,639	2,365,675	2,696,978	536,422	653,779	281,575	337,002	254,847	316,777
TOTAL, ...	23,867,334	24,111,732	12,827,502	12,923,096	11,039,832	11,188,636	3,936,185	3,964,973	2,066,350	2,066,068	1,869,835	1,898,905

Division.	Area in Acres.		Cultivated Area.		Total Population.		Males.		Females.	
	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.
Meerut, ...	6,303,774	6,390,900	4,086,744	4,029,142	4,412,745	4,522,165	2,384,471	2,451,000	2,228,274	2,071,165
Rohilcund, ...	7,520,777	7,953,995	4,081,210	4,132,002	5,166,071	5,217,507	2,767,030	2,799,815	2,399,041	2,417,692
Agra, ...	6,324,952	5,950,986	3,807,692	3,474,823	4,685,823	4,373,156	2,577,057	2,401,789	2,108,766	1,971,367
Allahabad, ...	7,699,268	7,661,413	4,009,694	3,898,874	4,508,144	4,526,607	2,379,334	2,385,929	2,128,810	2,140,678
Goruckpore, ...	4,736,522	4,697,706	2,650,236	2,232,901	3,439,513	3,087,874	1,815,259	1,614,990	1,624,254	1,472,884
Benares, ...	8,009,802	7,934,268	3,594,687	3,485,572	5,591,223	634,936	2,970,701	3,335,641	2,620,522	3,013,755
TOTAL, ...	40,595,095	40,589,268	22,230,263	21,253,314	27,803,519	28,076,705	14,893,852	14,989,164	12,909,667	13,087,541

269. It will be seen from this that it is only in the Goruckpore Division that there has been any increase to the population. Although there is an apparent increase in the Agra Division, yet it is more than accounted for by the large increase in the area of that Division since 1853, owing to portions of districts in the adjoining Division of Rohilcund having been transferred to that of Agra.

CLXIV.—General Decrease of the Population.

There can be little doubt that a considerable portion of the increase in the population of Goruckpore is attributable to immigration which is known to have occurred.

270. The interesting question of the decrease in the population and its causes will be fully discussed in the general report; but it may be mentioned that, even if the accuracy of the return of 1853 be unquestionable, the famine of 1860-61, and the rebellion of 1857-58, must without doubt have exercised a very unfavourable influence upon the numerical progress of the people.

CLXV.—Causes of Decrease.

271. The European and Eurasian population numbers 27,761: of whom 22,692 are Europeans, and 5,069 Eurasians. The last mentioned number seems to be low for a class which has hitherto been supposed to be numerous.

CLXVI.—Europeans and Eurasians.

272. The progress of the population in the principal cities in the North-Western Provinces will be seen from the following statement:—

CLXVII.—Population of the Principal Cities in the North-Western Provinces.

Name of City.	Population in 1865.	Population in 1853.	Remarks.
Benares, ...	173,352	171,668	The population of Meerut in 1853 was exclusive of Cantonments.
Agra, ...	142,661	125,262	
Cawnpore, ...	113,601	118,000	
Allahabad, ...	105,649	72,093	
Bareilly, ...	105,649	111,332	
Meerut, ...	79,378	40,276	
Furruckabad, ...	73,110	77,967	
Mirzapore, ...	71,849	75,012	
Shahjehanpore, ...	71,719	74,560	
Moradabad, ...	57,304	57,414	
Muttra, ...	51,540	65,747	
Goruckpore, ...	50,853	54,529	

273. Benares, Agra, and Allahabad are the only instances in which any increase has occurred. In all the other cases given in the above statement (putting Meerut out of the question, as the area of comparison is not identical) the urban population has diminished.

The increase in Benares is trifling; that at Allahabad seems to be attributable in the main to the Railway, which has not only increased the commercial importance of the town, but has brought with it a large population of its own in the shape of employés at the central terminus, the Railway work-shops, &c.

In Agra the increase is not so marked as at Allahabad. It is attributable also to the Railway, and would no doubt have been more marked had the seat of Government not been removed from Agra to Allahabad.

MORTUARY RETURNS.

CLXVIII.—Mortuary Statistics.

274. An attempt has been made during the past year to obtain—through the agency chiefly of the village putwarees, and the Municipalities in towns where Municipal Commissioners have been appointed—statistics showing the number of deaths which occur among the population of these Provinces, and the most prevalent diseases. The following is the register of deaths for 1865. It must, however, be considered as only approximately accurate :—

Register of Deaths in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces, excluding Kumaon, for 1865.

Sex.			Age.				
Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	Above60
335,359	239,774	575,133	229,033	54,932	121,840	110,473	58,855

SECTION XII.

Post Office.

275. A new mail line was established during the year in the Agra Division, from Shekoabad to Etah, by the direct route *vid* Moostafabad.

CLXIX.—New Mail Line from Shekoabad to Etah.

276. Foot runners were re-employed on the lines from Agra to Muttra, and from Allygurh to Mynpoory, in consequence of the mail contractors having failed to carry out their contracts.

CLXX.—Re-employment of Runners on Two Postal Lines.

277. The District Post Returns shew an increase of 42,774 in the number of covers sent for delivery from the General Post.

CLXXI.—Letters Delivered.

Covers sent to District Post in 1864-65,	...		12,43,940
Ditto ditto in 1865-66,	...	...	12,86,714

278. Notwithstanding the wide extension of the Imperial Post in the interior of districts, the number of covers received from the District Post for transmission through the General Post amounted to 9,42,817,—the proportion of such covers to those forwarded from the General Post for delivery being 1 to 1·36, or very nearly the same as in the previous year.

CLXXII.—Letters Received from District Posts.

SECTION XIII.

Surveys.

279. A small Revenue Survey Party, under the charge of Mr. J. Campbell, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, has been employed in Rohilkhund and Kumaon during the season 1865-66.

CLXXIII.—Survey Party in Rohilkhund and Kumaon.

280. About 257 square miles have been surveyed topographically in the Rampoor Territory, at an average cost of nearly 30 Rs. per mile; in Kumaon the tea plantations have for the most part been brought under survey. The difficult nature of the country, and the wide separation of the different tea estates from each other, has necessitated a much larger outlay than usual on this survey. 28 square miles have been surveyed, at a cost of Rs. 312 per mile.

CLXXIV.—Cost and Extent of Work Done.

Vaccination.

281. The returns of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces for the season 1865-66 shew a total of 1,25,072 known successful cases, as against 77,135 in the previous year,—an increase which is very satisfactory.

CLXXV.—Vaccination Returns.

282. The abstract given in Appendix No. XIV. shews that the total average percentage of successful cases was 80·74; but that in the Kumaon and Rohilkund Divisions, where the system has been carried on for years, the average percentages were 90·60 and 85·38. The inference is that a like amount of success may be looked for in the other Divisions when the new establishments become accustomed to their work, and the people gain more confidence in the utility of the system. In some of the new districts, especially in Goruckpore and Benares, the prejudices against Vaccination are still very strong; the population, being chiefly Hindoo, is wedded to inoculation, and regard small-pox as a kind of religious institution, which ought not to be interfered with. It is hoped, however, that these prejudices will gradually be overcome, and already some progress is apparent.

CLXXVI.—Percentages of Successful Cases.

283. The following extract from Dr. Pearson's Report describes succinctly the system now followed in these Provinces, which has not unfrequently been misunderstood:—

CLXXVII.—Description of the System now adopted in the North-Western Provinces.

"To every Tehseel in the North-West Provinces one vaccinator is attached; and in every city where there is a Municipality composed of enlightened Commissioners, one, two, or three municipal vaccinators are employed. To about

every twelve vaccinators there is a Native Superintendent, and and to every fifty or sixty vaccinators a European Superintendent (a medical officer). To give a clear idea of the practical method of the system of working, I will detail a day's duties of the European Superintendent :—Having arrived at the Tehseel, he proceeds to the village or place where the vaccinators had operated the previous seventh or eighth day (the place is ascertained by referring to the vaccinator's daily diary-book) ; he then calls for the village record from the Putwaree, Zemindar, or Chowkeedar, or with whomsoever it may have been left, and summons all the children whose names have been entered therein as vaccinated seven or eight days previously ; the results are inspected and verified, faults pointed out, instruments examined, the vaccinator's capacities and character ascertained, and the people addressed. This round of duties goes on from day to day throughout the whole vaccine season. The Native Superintendent is also perpetually on the move, employed on the same duties, and in this manner each vaccinator gets visited several times during the season. The check against falsification of returns, by repeated inspection of the vaccinator's daily diary and the return left in the village (which should correspond), is as complete as any check can be ; and I have no hesitation in declaring that the system works well and honestly, and I make this declaration after an experience of twelve years. The fault of the present system is the paucity of the establishments ; but Government cannot be expected to vaccinate gratuitously the millions of India ; the time will come when vaccination will be believed in by the natives, and sought for at the hands of their own native practitioners, as happens in other civilized countries.

"As regards the collecting of crusts, this is not now a compulsory matter, as in some districts the people themselves are very averse to it, and much time is undoubtedly wasted in collecting more than one absolutely requires for use. Prizes are, however, given for the best collection of crusts ; and I know

of no better way of really testing the energy and capabilities of a vaccinator than by the above method."

CLXXVIII.—Employment of Vaccinators by Municipalities.

284. It is encouraging to note that twenty-four vaccinators have been employed and paid from Municipal funds during the season, thus shewing the spread of the belief in vaccination."

CLXXIX.—Vaccine Depôt.

285. During the past two seasons there have been distributed from the Kumaon and Gurhwal Vaccine Depôt as under:—

Season.	Crusts.	Tubes.
1864-65, ...	16,207	1,856
1865-66, ...	19,150	1,895

The quality of the virus during the past year was excellent.

SECTION XV.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

286. The Annual Reports of the Lunatic Asylums at Bareilly and Benares shew that 529 insane patients were treated during the year, at a cost to the State of Rs. 21,196, or Rs. 40 per head, exclusive of buildings and repairs. 49 of these patients were criminal lunatics.

CLXXX.—Lunatic Asylums at Bareilly and Benares.

287. There has been an increase of 37 in the number of patients treated, and of about one rupee per head in the cost, during the year. The higher price of food accounts for this excess.

CLXXXI.—Number of Patients, and Cost.

288. Of the number treated, 14·17 were cured, and 4·35 improved and transferred to their friends.

CLXXXII.—Number Cured, Improved, and Transferred.

289. The mortality has considerably decreased, being 11·15 per cent., against 17·27 in the previous year.

CLXXXIII.—Mortality.

ASYLUM OF RAJAH KALI SHUNKER.

290. The number of inmates of Rajah Kali Shunker's Asylum for the Blind and Destitute has very much exceeded that of former years, owing to the high price of all the necessaries of life, and the consequent distress of the poor. The income has therefore not been sufficient to meet the expenditure. An appeal has, however, been made to the wealthy native community of Benares, which will, it is hoped, be successful.

CLXXXIV.—Inmates of Rajah Kali Shunker's Asylum.

291. The total expenditure has been Rs. 10,352, which, however, includes Rs. 3,178 expended on buildings, which has been paid out

CLXXXV.—Expenditure.

of the donation of Baboo Gooroo Dass Mitter for the European Hospital, noticed in last year's Report. This Hospital was opened in May, 1865, and has been found very useful.

CLXXXVI.—Blind Asylum at Bareilly.

292. A Blind Asylum has been established in the city of Bareilly—an endowment of Rs. 5,000 having been sanctioned for it by Government from the amount realized from the confiscated property of rebels.

293. It was at first difficult to get any of the blind to enter the Asylum, but an influential hakeem of the city having taken an interest in the institution, and having himself taken up his abode in the building for several days, the popular prejudice subsided, and there are now 19 male and 2 female inmates.

CLXXXVII.—Introduction of Manufactures amongst the Inmates.

294. Basket-making and the manufacture of chicks and grass string have been introduced, and books with raised characters, to enable the blind to be taught to read, are being procured.

CLXXXVIII.—Agra Medical School—Diplomas gained by Students.

295. Eleven students of the Agra Medical School gained diplomas as Native Doctors in October, 1865 ; and sixteen also passed successfully in April, 1866. A seventeenth student gained his diploma, who belonged to Bhurtpore, and had been educated at the expense of that State.

CLXXXIX.—Selection of Candidates for Admission.

296. Ninety-one candidates have been selected for admission to the School, but, judging from past experience, it is probable that not more than one-third of these will receive their diplomas after studying for three years.

CXC.—Students Expelled for Insubordination.

297. Eight students were expelled in March last for flagrant insubordination. This severe punishment has had a beneficial effect upon the conduct of those who remain.

298. The small pay at present given to Native Doctors affords little inducement to young men of a superior class to enrol themselves as students; but the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to understand that measures are in progress for improving the Status and increasing the pay of the native subordinates in the Medical Department: until this is done it cannot be expected that a thoroughly efficient class of Native Doctors can be procured.

CXCI.—Status and Character of Native Doctors.

DISPENSARIES.

299. The Annual Report of Dispensaries for 1865 has been furnished by the Inspector-General of Jails, who has been appointed Inspector-General of Dispensaries under the operation of the scheme approved by the Government of India in the end of 1864, and noticed in the Administration Report for 1863-64.

CXCII.—Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces.

300. At the close of the year there were 105 Dispensaries in operation, namely,—24 1st Class, 10 2nd Class, 32 1st Class Branch, and 39 2nd Class Branch institutions. Of these, eight were established during the year; and three 2nd Class Sudder Dispensaries, at Boolundshuhur, Jounpore, and Oorai, were raised to the 1st grade during the same period.

301. There were 5,18,448 patients treated during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 1,41,730, giving an average cost of 4 annas 1 pie per patient. Of the above number of patients, 3,85,546 were cured, 44,933 were relieved, and 72,224 ceased to attend—of which last class it may fairly be inferred that many who ceased to attend without giving notice did so in consequence of having been cured or relieved. 38,299 surgical operations were performed, of which 31,986 were returned as successful. This last return is, however, imperfect, but measures have been taken to ensure greater accuracy in subsequent reports.

CXCIII.—Patients Treated, and Cost.

302. The practical results of the working of these institutions, as shewn in the following statement, have been favourable in so far

CXCIV.—Practical Working of the Dispensaries.

that there has been an increase in the aggregate number of patients treated, to the extent of 31,206, and at the same time a small decrease in the total expenditure. The returns for previous years shew that year by year there has been a steady increase of patients treated, and of surgical operations performed. In 1859 the number of the former was but 2,57,465, and of the latter, only 11,154.

Year.	Number of Patients Treated.	Number of Surgical Operations.	Total Expenditure.	Cost per Patient.
			Rs.	As. P.
1864, ...	4,93,548	31,993	1,42,711	4 4
1865, ...	5,18,448	38,299	1,41,730	4 1

CXCV.—Their Financial Condition.

303. The financial condition of the Dispensaries may be considered as generally satisfactory. On 1st January, 1865, the floating deposits at credit amounted to Rs. 57,604, and the invested capital to Rs. 1,45,821. The total income of the year amounted to Rs. 1,70,446, consisting of the following items :—

Government Grants,... ...	Rs.	80,041
Local Funds, ...	,,	23,284
Interest on Invested Capital, ...	,,	7,025
European Subscriptions, ...	,,	9,234
Native Subscriptions, ...	,,	50,862
Total,	Rs.	1,70,446

At the close of the year the floating deposits amounted to Rs. 57,536, and the invested capital to Rs. 1,75,792.

SECTION XVI.

Political.

CXCVI.—History of Dewan Desput and Nunneh Dewan, the Bundelkhund Outlaws.

304. The extirpation of Nunneh Dewan and the band of marauders of which he was the head has already been mentioned in this Report. It may be useful, however, to give a brief history of the career of this outlaw, who has, with his relatives, infested the Bundelkhund frontier since 1857. The particulars given below have been obtained from information received through Captain Dennehy, District Superintendent of Police at Humeerpore :—

305. Dewan Desput and Nunneh Dewan were two of seven brothers, sons of Nirput Singh, who was the great-grandson of Rajah Juggut Rae, the second legitimate son of Rajah Chuttur Sal, ruler of Bundelkhund.

306. In 1731, Rajah Chuttur Sal divided his territories between his two sons, Hurdee Sal and Juggut Rae, and his adopted son, Bajee Rao Peshwa. The shares of the two former were, however, in course of time arbitrarily sub-divided between their numerous descendants and their retainers ; and the greater portion of them were, at the end of last century, wrested from their occupiers by Ali Bahadoor, an illegitimate grandson of the Peshwa Bajee Rao, and his confederate, Rajah Himmut Bahadur, a Gosain leader of fanatics, who had acquired considerable possessions in Bundelkhund. Shortly before the death of Ali Bahadoor, he concluded an arrangement with the Court of Poonah, by which he acknowledged allegiance to the Peshwa, and was thereupon maintained in all his conquests.

307. At the commencement of the present century the British Authorities became lords paramount in Bundelkhund by the treaty of Bassein, in 1802. All the rights of the Peshwa in that Province were transferred to them. They accepted the situation as it remained after Ali Bahadoor's conquests, and confirmed the rights of such chiefs and jagheerdars as they found in possession. Urjoon Singh, the grandfather of Dewan Desput and Nunneh Dewan, had been Jagheerdar of Jheenjhun and Touria, near Koolpahar, but, having presumed to set up his standard against Ali Bahadoor, he was defeated, his strong fort of Touria razed and destroyed, and his jagheer, worth about 4 lacs a year, confiscated. He is represented by many people to have been a homeless wanderer when we first came into Bundelkhund; and it is said that we gave him back his old village of Jheenjhun in lumberdaree. Others assert that Ali Bahadoor, unwilling to drive to utter desperation the chiefs whom he dispossessed, generally left them some small scrap of their heritage, while he appropriated the lion's share; and that in the case of Urjoon Singh he made over to him for his support this village from the Jheenjhun portion of the jagheer on his swearing fealty and man-service to him.

308. However this may be, it is certain that this family first reappears on the scene at the time of the first settlement of these pergunnahs, about 1838, in the person of Nirput Singh, son of the Urjoon Singh above-mentioned, and Lumberdar of Jheenjhun. Nirput Singh still kept up a portion of the old family state and position, and maintained relations of friendship and kindred with the ruler of Chirkaree, Rajah Khet Singh, of Jeitpoor, and other descendants of their common ancestor, Rajah Juggut Rae. He was at his death succeeded by his son, Jowahir Singh, the elder brother of Dewan Desput and Nunneh Dewan. The last remains of the great possessions of the family slipped away from the feeble grasp of this indolent man into the hands of Mohun Chowbey, son of the former,

Zemindar who had worked the land when Urjoon Singh was lord of Touria. This Mohun Chowbey sedulously flattered Jowahir Singh's vanity: he told him that it was beneath the dignity of a Koonwur, the son of a long line of Princes, to descend to the level of a Lumberdar, and suggested that if the lumber was in his (Mohun Chowbey's) name, instead of Jowahir Singh's, it would be more like the old state of things, when his ancestors were zemindars under the chiefs of Touria: Jowahir Singh was, and always would be, his master and patron, and nothing would be changed except in name. Jowahir Singh had got into difficulties about his jumma, and the arrangement proposed by Mohun Chowbey was consented to. For a time all went on well; the brothers had separated in different directions, and many of them had gone to take service with strangers; but Mohun Chowbey, soon tiring of dissimulation, cast off the mask and plainly told those who remained that they were intruders, who had no right to the house they occupied or the food they ate; that they were there only on sufferance; and that the sooner they too went somewhere else the better. He refused to permit them to exercise any of the privileges of julkur, phulkur, and bunkur (the manorial rights on water, fruits, and jungle), which custom has always allowed to the old lords of the soil; and, finally, so persecuted them that about 1847 or 1848 Dewan Desput, one of the brothers, a fierce young savage, cut him down in his own village, and, in accordance with the Bundelah custom, at once fled to the jungles, where he remained for years in *bhoomeantee*. His vengeance was, however, far from being sated by this sacrifice of one life; at different intervals he returned and murdered successively Nunneh Chowbey, Putteedar, and Sirdar Chowbey, both near relatives of his enemy the Zemindar, and Issuree, the Putwaree of Jheenjhun.

309. When the mutiny broke out, Desput's name attracted a crowd of restless and dissatisfied Bundelahs to his camp, and he became the head of a large band and the terror of the

country. He at once attacked Jheenjhun, driving the Police from the thannah and killing a Burkundauz; and thus, sometimes fighting for his own hand and occasionally joining in any quarrel which tended to subvert the existing order of things, he supported his men by rapine and dacoity, and lent his assistance alike to the so-called army of the Peshwa, to Tantia Topee, and to the widow of Pareechut, late Rajah of Jeitpore, in her attempt to re-conquer the State of which her husband had been dispossessed by the British Government. For a time he triumphed everywhere; but when the horizon cleared a little, a body of troops was sent to hunt him up. He eluded their pursuit until at last, in 1863, he was killed by Mehee Lall, Prohut of Dhonee, in the State of Chutterpore, who, having it is said in his charge a quantity of plunder collected by Desput in the course of his dacoities, had every interest in getting him out of the way.

310. Nunneh Dewan, Desput's younger brother, had taken service at Indore, and was there when the mutiny broke out. Hearing, however, of his brother's successes, he came up to join him, as did also Koonjul Shah, their nephew, the son of a sister who had married Kumeer Singh, a Thakoor of Oojein, in Chutterpore. These two were with Desput's band when he was killed, and immediately took up the "vendetta"—Nunneh Dewan assuming the leadership as his right. One of their first acts was the murder of the brother of Desput's betrayer, Mehee Lall; and from that date up to the end of this year, which has seen the close of their career of blood, they committed conjointly no less than 16 well-authenticated murders and dacoities in our territories and in the neighbouring States.

311. Dewan Desput was killed in 1863, and Nunneh Dewan, with one of his band, in October, 1865. Koonjul Shah was soon after shot by the Police in the Talbet jungles of the Humeerpore District, and, with the exception of one man, who is understood to have left the country, the whole of his band have been captured, or have given themselves up to the Police.

VERNACULAR LITERATURE.

312. The number of vernacular newspapers in circulation in 1865 was 20, being 2 more than in 1864.

313. The taste for newspaper literature does not seem to be greatly on the increase. Of the 20 newspapers published, not more than two circulate above 1,000 copies each, and one of these, principally devoted to educational topics, is mainly supported by Government. Six only of the remaining papers circulate 500 copies each, and none of them have been conducted with great ability. Seven of these papers are published at Meerut, four at Agra, and four at Bareilly.

314. The total number of books, pamphlets, and miscellaneous publications which have issued from the native presses of these Provinces during the year is 334. Of these, 27 may be regarded as new books; 96 are religious or on subjects connected with religion, consisting mostly of reprints; 77 are educational, of which 19 are in the Persian language, 17 in Urdoo, 25 in Hindee, 4 in Arabic, and 12 in Sanskrit. In the remainder are included works on law and medicine, also poetry and fiction.

315. 71 per cent. of the whole number of publications are either in Urdoo or Hindee; and of the rest, 13 are in Sanskrit, 10 in Persian, and 6 in Arabic.

316. The Scientific Society founded by Syud Ahmed Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Allygurh, has published vernacular translations of the Histories of Egypt and Greece from Rollins' Ancient History; a Treatise on English Farming; a History of China; and a Life of Jehangeer. The Rohilkhund Literary Society have commenced a monthly magazine, which promises well. Several very useful books have also been compiled and published by officers of the Educational Department.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

SECTION XVII.

Miscellaneous.

CXCVII.—Registration of Assurances.

317. Act XVI. of 1864, by which the laws relating to the Registration of Assurances were consolidated and amended, came into operation on the 1st January, 1865.

CXCVIII.—Appointment of a Registrar-General, and District and Deputy Registrars.

318. A Registrar-General was appointed, and, from the 1st March, 1865, the Civil and Sessions Judges of Districts were nominated District Registrars, with the Principal Sudder Ameens as Deputy Registrars at the Sudder Stations,—the Tehseeldars being the Deputy Registrars in the interior of districts.

CXCIX.—Working of the System.

319. This system has worked very well. Extended and carefully-supervised registration must decrease the amount and facilitate the performance of work in Judicial Offices, and the present Registrars and Deputy Registrars at Sudder Stations have consequently a personal interest in the successful accomplishment of their duties; while the Tehseeldars, from their official position and their knowledge of the people, are best qualified for the post of Deputy Registrar in the interior of districts.

320. The Registrar-General has inspected the books of every District Registrar save one, and of eighty-five Deputy Offices, during the year.

CC.—Popularity of Act XVI. of 1864.

321. The Registration Act is believed to be popular among the people generally, and the provisions of Sections 28 and 29 have proved an efficient check to false personation and forgery. Out of the large number of instruments registered during the year, only five have been proved to have been forged.

CCI.—Its Utility.

322. The utility of the Act is sufficiently proved by the statistics shewing the extent to which it has been resorted to during the year. 126,012 instruments have been registered, and fees to the amount of Rs. 1,65,447 have been realized, during 1865, as compared with 41,516 instruments and Rs. 83,283 fees realized in 1864.

CCII.—Optional Registration.

323. The returns also shew that optional registration was resorted to in 79,450 cases, while the number of documents entered, the registration of which is compulsory, was only 41,346—a convincing proof that the fees charged are moderate, and also that the benefits of registration are appreciated.

CCIII.—Receipts and Expenditure.

324. The total receipts during the year have been Rs. 1,65,647, and the expenditure,—including the cost of iron fire-proof safes, Chubbs' locks, boxes, and almirahs, &c., and a very heavy printing-bill of nearly Rs. 50,000,—amounted to Rs. 1,60,708, shewing a balance of nearly Rs. 5,000 in favour of Government, a result which is considered very satisfactory.

The District Registrars at present receive no salaries; the Deputy Registrars receive a moiety of the fees, out of which they are bound to keep up efficient establishments.

CCIV.—Indian Registration Act of 1866.

325. Some important changes have been introduced by the passing of the Indian Registration Act, 1866; but it did not come into operation during the period comprised in the present Report.

WARDS' INSTITUTION, BENARES.

CCV.—Wards' Institution, Benares.

326. There have been five admissions into the "Wards' Institution" during the year. There are now, therefore, 20 wards in the institution, of whom 11 belong to the North-Western Provinces, 6 to Bengal, and 3 to Bundelkhund.

CCVI.—General Conduct of the Wards.

327. There has been decided improvement in the general conduct and morals of the wards, especially of the younger ones. A change for the better has also been shown by some of the elder lads, and one of their number—the Rajah of Jounpore—has gained a scholarship in the Benares College.

CCVII.—Internal Arrangements.

328. Arrangements have been made for separating as much as possible the elder from the younger wards, and the effect as regards the latter has been beneficial.

CCVIII.—Visit of the Lieutenant-Governor.

329. Manly games are encouraged, and the appearance and behaviour of the wards on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit in January last approached more nearly in frankness and manliness to the European standard than anything His Honor has seen elsewhere in India.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

CCIX.—System of General Sanitary Supervision.

330. The organization of a scheme of general sanitary supervision in towns and districts, under the jurisdiction of the Civil Authorities within these Provinces, has received the earnest attention of this Government; and the proposed measures towards this end are now under the consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

CCX.—Promulgation of Sanitary Rules.

331. Meanwhile, in order to improve the general health of the inhabitants of cities and villages—where cleanliness, ventilation, and drainage are almost altogether neglected—a brief memorandum was drawn up shewing the great advantages which had been derived elsewhere from attention to these subjects, and prescribing for adoption a few sanitary rules, to carry out which required no costly agency, but only the expenditure of a little time and trouble.

The points chiefly dwelt upon were—

Want of ventilation and fresh air.

Over-crowding of houses.

Bad and defective drainage.

The accumulation of filth and decaying animal and vegetable substances in and about dwelling-houses, and the streets of towns and villages.

Malaria caused by the exhalation of poisonous gases from stagnant pools.

The drinking-water containing organic and other impurities.

Copies of the memorandum were forwarded to every district, and the attention of all officers of Government was invited to the subject, which they were desired to take every opportunity of pressing upon the attention of those for whose instruction the rules had been prepared. Oordoo and Hindee translations were at the same time printed for general distribution, and native officers and gentlemen were assured that influential exertion in promoting the object in view would procure for them the marked approbation of Government.

CCXI.—Sanitary Improvements effected in Large Towns by the Municipalities.

332. Much has also been done towards improved sanitation in most of the large and populous cities of these Provinces through the agency of the Municipal Commissioners. As an instance of this, it may be mentioned that for the last two years upwards of Rs. 16,000 a year have been spent upon conservancy and drainage by the Municipal Commissioners of Agra. The Municipal Act has been introduced into 23 chief cities and 18 lesser towns; and, as proper conservancy arrangements are not overlooked in framing the Municipal Rules, it is hoped that as the operation of the Act is extended, increased facilities for the promotion of sanitary measures will be obtained.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

CCXII.—Government Press Accounts.

333. The accounts of the Government Press shew a total amount of receipts of Rs. 2,75,304, and of expenditure of Rs. 2,20,599, leaving a net profit on the year of Rs. 54,705. This is less by about Rs. 10,000 than the profits of the previous year, but for a greater part of that year higher rates for printing were charged by the Press. The old scale was at the rate of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per page; the present scale gives a uniform rate of Rs. 3 per page. The results of the year must, therefore, be considered satisfactory.

CCXIII.—Accounts of Curator of Government Books.

334. It appears from the stock account of the Curator of Government Books that 358,170 copies of educational works were sold from the Government Book Depôt during the year, for Rs. 57,196; 23,899 copies of other works, of the value of Rs. 16,951, were also sold during the same period.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. SIMSON,

Secretary to Government, N.-W. P.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N. W. PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1865-66.

APPENDIX No. I.

Disposal of Persons brought to Trial.

	Total number of persons under trial during the year 1865.			Total number of persons whose cases were finally disposed of by the Magisterial Authorities.			Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.			Number of persons whose cases have been pending above three months.	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of by the Magisterial Authorities.						Percentage of persons convicted and committed to those whose cases were disposed of.	
											Convicted, including committed.			Discharged and acquitted.				
	Not bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Not bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Not bailable.	Bailable.	Total.		Not bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Not bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Not bailable.	Total.
Grand Total of 1865,...	26,108	72,007	98,115	25,130	71,182	96,312	682	630	1,312	23	15,132	43,514	58,646	9,998	27,668	37,666	60·	61·
Grand Total of 1864,...	23,967	71,973	95,940	22,947	71,202	94,149	727	613	1,340	95	12,955	41,882	54,837	9,992	29,320	39,312	56·	58·
General average of 1865, per district,	767	2,118	2,885	739	2,094	2,833	20	19	39	1	445	1,280	1,725	294	814	1,108	60·	61·
General average of 1864, per district,	726	2,181	2,907	695	2,158	2,853	22	19	41	3	393	1,269	1,662	303	888	1,191	56·	58·

APPENDIX No. II.

Criminal Work performed by Magistrates.

	Total number of persons for disposal.			*Number of persons*			*Persons undisposed of at the close of the year.*						*Enquiries*			*Trials*			
									SINCE THE MONTH OF										
	Undisposed of at the close of the past year.	Apprehended and attended on summons during the year.	Total.	Committed.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	In custody.	On bail or recognizance.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Under Chapter XII.	By Subordinate Magistrates, under Sections 135, 140, and Chapter XVI.	Pending.	Disposed of under Chapters XIV. and XV.	Submitted to Magistrate under Section 277.	Pending.	Miscellaneous proceedings, applications, and petitions of every description disposed of.
Total,	1,336	96,763	98,099	2,954	55,692	37,680	776	536	47	55	154	1,061	2,187	1,626	72	56,736	1,439	625	1,86,375
Total of previous year, ...	1,165	94,729	95,894	2,918	51,919	39,287	695	645	83	64	200	993	2,195	1,913	73	51,614	1,884	564	1,93,935

[N.-W. Provinces.]

APPENDIX No. III.

CRIMINAL WORK PERFORMED BY HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

TOTAL, ...				
Total number of persons for disposal.	Undisposed of at the close of past year.			17
	Apprehended and attended on summons during the year.			5,039
	Total.			5,056
Number of persons	Committed.			27
	Convicted.			2,513
	Discharged and acquitted.			2,468
Persons undisposed of at the close of the year.	In custody.			2
	On bail or recognizance.			4
	SINCE THE MONTH OF	September.		...
		October.		...
		November.		...
		December.		6
Enquiries	Under Chapter XII.			5
	By Subordinate Magistrates, under Sections 135, 180, and Chapter XVI.			125
	Pending.			1
Trials	Disposed of under Chapters XIV. and XV.			3,205
	Submitted to Magistrates under Section 277.			76
	Pending.			6
Miscellaneous proceedings, applications, and petitions of every description disposed of.				6,106

APPENDIX No. IV.

SENTENCES PASSED BY MAGISTRATES.

| | | |

APPENDIX No. V.

SENTENCES PASSED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE WHIPPING ACT.

	UNDER SECTION II.						UNDER SECTION III.						UNDER SECTION IV.						UNDER SECTION V.						TOTAL UNDER SECTIONS II., III., IV., AND V.						Remarks.	
	In which whipping was sole punishment on first conviction.						In which whipping was sole punishment on second conviction.						In which whipping was in addition to other punishment on second conviction.						In which whipping was in addition to other punishment on second conviction.						In which whipping was the punishment, or in addition to other punishment, on first or second conviction.							
	Total number of cases.	Number of persons whipped.					Total number of cases.	Number of persons whipped.					Total number of cases.	Number of persons whipped.					Total number of cases.	Number of persons whipped.					Total number of cases.	Number of persons whipped.						
		Ten stripes and less than ten.	Twenty stripes and more than ten.	More than twenty stripes.	Total number of persons.			Ten stripes and less than ten.	Twenty stripes and more than ten.	More than twenty stripes.	Total number of persons.			Ten stripes and less than ten.	Twenty stripes and more than ten.	More than twenty stripes.	Total number of persons.			Ten stripes and less than ten.	Twenty stripes and more than ten.	More than twenty stripes.	Total number of persons.			Ten stripes and less than ten.	Twenty stripes and more than ten.	More than twenty stripes.	Total number of persons.			Adults, 3,462 Juveniles, 611
Grand Total,	2,912	788	1,557	1,352	3,697		19	2	8	14	24		294	24	126	199	349		1	0	0	1	1		18	13	7	2	22		3,144	827	1,698	1,569	4,093		

APPENDIX No. VI.

Penal Sentences imposed by Session Judges.

	Sentenced to death and referred for confirmation.		Persons sentenced to																									Total amount of Fines			
			Transportation.			Imprisonment																									
						From 14 to 7 years.				*From 6 to 3 years.*				*Below 3 years.*				*Whipping.*				*Find security*			*Fine.*						*Applied in compensation, under Section 44, Code of Criminal Procedure.*	
	Cases.	Persons.	For life.	For 14 years and above.	For 7 years and above.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With fine.	With whipping.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With fine.	With whipping.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With fine.	With whipping.	As sole punishment.	With imprisonment.	With fine.	Total.	For good behaviour.	To keep the peace.	Enter into recognizance to keep the peace.	From Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 1,000.	From Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500.	From Rs. 500 to Rs. 200.	Below Rs. 200.	Imposed.	Realized.	Ordered.	Paid.
																													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grand Total,	92	109	175	15	26	280	...	50	1	627	1	97	11	636	31	250	2	8	14	...	22	3	9	...	2	10	36	232	47,344	7,228	11,220	881

APPENDIX No. VII.

STATEMENT OF TRIALS DISPOSED OF WITH THE AID OF ASSESSORS.

	Cases tried by Jury under Section 322, Code of Criminal Procedure, in which verdict was given.		*Trials with the aid of Assessors (Section 324 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).*									Penalties imposed for Non-attendance as Jurors or Assessors.	
			Classification of Assessors, and number of persons of each class so employed.							Cases in which the decision of the Sessions Judge			
	Unanimously.	By a legal majority.	Pleaders.	Mahajuns.	Employed in service.	Ecclesiastics.	Agriculturists.	All others not included in the above.	Total.	Agreed	Disagreed	Number of persons fined for non-attendance.	Amount of fine imposed.
										With the opinion of the majority of the Assessors.			
													Rs. As. P.
GRAND TOTAL,...	...	...	339	1,200	174	54	1,579	535	3,901	1,362	153	55	902 0 0

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Criminal business disposed of by the Nizamut Adawlut.

Year.	Cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut.						Cases					Persons whose cases were disposed of by Nizamut Adawlut.				Cases pending in Nizamut Adawlut at close of year.
	Old Law		New Law.		Total.		Called for on perusal of Monthly Statements.	Appealed.	Called for under Act XXV. of 1861, Sections 404 and 434.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	
	Death cases.	Other than death.	Death cases.	Other than death.	Death cases.	Other than death.											
1865. ...	4	7	84	1	88	8	40	310	114	464	159	779	798	215	236	1,249	38
1864. ...	2	2	68	6	70	8	25	340	71	436	178	692	616	233	173	1,022	30

APPENDIX No. IX.

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Classified Return of Offences cognizable by Police.

Divisions.	Districts.	Offences against the State, and relating to the Army.	Offences against public tranquillity, Chapter VIII.	Offences against public justice, Chapter XI.	Offences against Government Coin and Stamps.	Offences affecting public health, safety, &c., Chapter XIV.	Offences against Persons.					Offences against Property.				Attempts.
							Murders.	Other offences affecting life.	Hurt by administering stupefying drugs.	Rapes and unnatural offences.	Miscellaneous.	Dacoities and Robberies.	Lurking House-Trespasses.	Thefts.	Other offences.	
	Meerut, ...	3	...	2	4	79	9	30	3	8	29	9	555	1,268	254	165
	Allygurh, ...	3	4	7	2	1	6	41	3	8	17	15	766	1,231	38	260
	Seharunpore, ...	2	2	7	24	30	4	34	2	2	24	9	513	971	107	151
	Moozuffernuggur,	1	...	3	2	21	4	15	2	1	50	3	266	505	145	15
	Boolundshuhur,...	...	...	2	5	130	7	11	2	1	4	18	406	823	23	130
	Dehra Doon, ...	...	...	1	6	72	1	3	...	2	...	1	94	267	16	12
	Total, ...	9	6	22	43	333	31	134	12	22	124	55	2,600	5,065	583	733
	Bareilly, ...	1	116	11	6	41	26	104	2	10	79	10	606	1,967	198	1,399
	Bijnour, ...	1	3	5	2	1	6	23	1	2	9	8	942	957	140	136
	Moradabad, ...	1	1	12	7	26	14	54	2	4	41	6	343	1,306	138	114
	Budaon, ...	1	6	4	4	5	14	60	...	6	65	9	586	1,654	194	317
	Shahjehanpore,...	...	12	2	4	89	13	113	1	11	17	13	859	960	78	249
	Total, ...	4	138	34	23	162	73	354	6	33	211	46	3,336	6,844	748	2,215

Agra, ...	...	...	2	14	185	26	57	5	12	10	15	804	1,522	52	44
Muttra, ...	...	8	3	2	9	4	29	2	4	3	18	343	527	15	67
Furruckabad, ...	1	16	10	8	37	14	35	2	10	43	8	531	553	80	203
Mynpoory, ...	...	4	11	4	31	16	28	...	2	42	7	255	608	182	262
Etawah, ...	...	2	1	4	83	9	25	...	6	57	7	466	1,125	130	200
Etah, ...	...	...	6	...	17	11	70	...	10	8	7	483	901	50	453
Total, ...	1	30	33	32	362	80	244	9	44	163	62	2,882	5,236	509	1,229
Allahabad, ...	2	15	26	6	130	9	92	...	7	18	17	1,086	1,543	107	295
Cawnpore, ...	1	39	20	8	114	27	101	6	28	31	109	436	1,563	59	864
Futtehpore, ...	1	3	6	9	7	16	35	1	12	17	35	538	551	27	344
Banda, ...	1	16	...	5	62	11	62	3	7	3	7	461	757	31	45
Humeerpore, ...	...	...	2	1	1	8	21	...	6	8	5	322	368	26	46
Jounpore, ...	...	2	2	2	...	6	113	1	3	7	2	641	535	21	255
Total, ...	5	75	56	31	314	77	242	11	63	84	175	3,484	5,317	271	1,849
Benares, ...	2	7	21	7	289	10	86	2	3	78	7	754	1,144	118	94
Goruckpore, ...	1	...	13	2	...	7	61	3	...	18	34	619	1,279	48	6
Azimgurh, ...	...	6	8	1	49	6	72	1	2	19	33	971	1,142	13	123
Mirzapore, ...	1	4	5	1	178	9	107	...	4	17	17	448	782	14	72
Ghazeepore, ...	2	11	23	3	109	3	55	2	2	25	29	1,044	1,137	80	166
Bustee, ...	...	3	2	...	...	6	44	1	4	24	23	576	541	34	39
Total, ...	6	31	72	14	625	41	425	9	15	181	143	4,412	6,025	307	500
Jhansie, ...	1	2	...	2	20	4	36	...	11	9	15	178	554	9	41
Jaloun, ...	1	...	...	1	35	3	15	...	1	5	4	309	555	35	138
Lullutpore, ...	1	...	6	7	1	1	17	1	2	7	...	342	664	28	29
Total, ...	3	2	6	10	56	8	68	1	14	21	19	829	1,773	72	208
Ajmere, ...	3	2	1	3	19	9	21	...	6	16	48	183	1,463	51	10
Terraie, ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	183	3	...
Kumaon, ...	5	71	3	1	25	4	12	...	2	66	3	...	108	57	1
Gurhwal, ...	...	...	1	...	4	2	4	...	...	56	...	1	14	6	...
Total, ...	5	71	4	1	29	6	16	...	2	122	3	1	122	63	1
GRAND TOTAL, ...	36	355	232	157	1,900	325	1,688	48	199	924	551	17,727	32,028	2,607	6,745

APPENDIX No. IX.—*(Continued.)*

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Comparative Return (of the years 1864 and 1865) of Murders, of Offences against Property, and of Property stolen and recovered.

Divisions.	Districts.	Murders.		Dacoities and Robberies.		Lurking House-Trespasses.		Thefts, including Cattle-thefts.		Robberies by administering Poison.		Value of Property Stolen.		Value of Property Recovered.	
		1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
	Meerut, ...	8	9	7	9	477	555	1,272	1,268	4	3	53,345	50,856	20,423	21,096
	Allygurh, ...	5	6	9	15	724	766	1,037	1,231	4	3	30,586	36,053	5,628	4,981
	Seharunpore, ...	6	4	15	9	531	513	1,066	971	1	2	48,939	39,622	10,438	12,566
	Moozuffernuggur,	3	4	8	3	272	266	442	505	3	2	21,298	45,012	7,206	9,290
	Boolundshuhur,...	5	7	8	18	354	406	807	823	3	2	28,699	36,075	7,387	11,602
	Dehra Doon, ...	...	1	7	1	112	94	374	267	...	...	17,188	10,864	3,157	3,209
	Total, ...	27	31	54	55	2,470	2,600	4,998	5,065	15	12	2,00,055	2,12,482	54,240	62,744
	Bareilly, ...	15	26	7	10	472	606	2,007	1,967	...	2	45,199	44,337	17,618	14,160
	Bijnour, ...	4	6	12	8	649	942	919	957	...	1	36,150	40,584	9,445	7,886
	Moradabad, ...	14	14	4	6	420	343	1,648	1,306	3	2	34,846	36,065	13,666	15,642
	Budaon, ...	13	14	6	9	428	586	1,451	1,654	...	...	20,603	27,374	7,066	10,141
	Shahjehanpore....	18	13	8	13	873	859	788	960	1	1	16,455	19,847	4,716	5,684
	Total, ...	64	73	37	46	2,842	3,336	6,813	6,844	4	6	1,53,253	1,68,207	52,511	53,513

Agra, ...	22	26	16	15	821	804	1,636	1,522	3	5	43,204	57,421	12,927	23,567
Muttra, ...	2	4	17	18	170	343	720	527	2	2	27,919	49,550	9,458	11,692
Furruckabad, ...	15	14	14	8	553	531	828	553	...	2	19,621	34,358	3,441	5,368
Mynpoory, ...	10	16	7	7	277	255	520	608	...	....	12,392	14,366	5,652	4,753
Etawah, ...	11	9	13	7	324	466	964	1,125	...	...	18,220	20,071	3,259	2,866
Etah, ...	10	11	8	7	479	483	1,038	901	1	...	18,086	23,092	7,022	4,366
Total, ...	70	80	75	62	2,624	2,882	5,706	5,236	6	9	1,39,442	1,98,858	41,759	52,612
Allahabad, ...	10	9	9	17	890	1,086	1,210	1,543	2	...	66,147	1,06,203	15,069	28,745
Cawnpore, ...	22	27	42	109	162	436	944	1,563	6	6	31,437	71,295	6,918	12,137
Futtehpore ...	2	16	13	35	138	538	183	551	...	1	19,089	26,688	4,577	8,737
Banda, ...	7	11	3	7	201	461	571	757	1	3	13,916	19,624	4,812	6,314
Humeerpore, ...	7	8	9	5	293	322	644	368	...	...	13,512	16,704	2,111	6,593
Jounpore, ...	5	6	5	2	403	641	449	535	1	1	22,247	24,944	6,767	3,126
Total, ...	53	77	81	175	2,087	3,484	4,001	5,317	10	11	1,66,348	2,65,458	40,254	65,652
Benares, ...	16	10	6	7	481	754	718	1,144	5	2	68,546	44,187	39,836	18,775
Goruckpore, ...	19	7	72	34	699	619	1,823	1,279	2	3	78,739	41,293	19,671	11,280
Azimgurh, ...	7	6	16	33	763	971	987	1,142	...	1	30.981	34,683	4,674	7,583
Mirzapore, ...	5	9	6	17	351	448	529	782	4	...	32,432	47,853	9,266	13,653
Ghazeepore, ...	8	3	39	29	920	1,044	1,324	1,137	...	2	53,104	51,086	19,282	10,073
Bustee, ...	...	6	...	23	...	576	...	541	...	1	...	32,638	...	6,690
Total, ...	55	41	139	143	3,214	4,412	5,381	6,025	11	9	2,63,802	2,51,740	92,729	68,054
Jhansie, ...	7	4	12	15	212	178	730	554	...	...	11,329	16,778	4,503	7,796
Jaloun, ...	7	3	...	4	162	309	952	555	...	...	15,992	17,889	4,190	5,483
Lullutpore, ...	1	1	22	...	262	342	789	664	...	1	14,236	8,568	5,272	2,626
Total, ...	15	8	34	19	636	829	2,471	1,773	...	1	41,557	43,235	13,965	15,905
Ajmere, ...	3	9	51	48	175	183	1,256	1,463	1	...	51,066	54,946	20,303	14,477
Terraie, ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	148	183	...	...	3,067	4,517	687	774
Kumaon, ...	6	4	...	3	...	...	84	108	...	...	3,446	2,468	1,084	1,166
Gurhwal, ...	1	2	2	...	1	1	14	14	...	...	764	1,181	404	140
Total, ...	7	6	2	3	1	1	98	122	...	...	4,210	3,649	1,488	1,306
GRAND TOTAL, ...	295	325	477	551	14,050	17,727	30,872	32,028	47	48	10,22,800	12,03,800	3,17,936	3,35,037

APPENDIX No. IX.—*(Continued.)*

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Return of Area and Population, and loss of Property on Population, showing Police work in prevention of Crime.

Divisions.	Districts.	Area.	Population.	Average population per mile.	Total number of persons concerned in offences.	Ratio of Criminal to		Value of Property		Net loss by crime.	Average loss per head of population.
						Area.	Population.	Stolen.	Recovered.		
						M. F.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
	Meerut, ...	2,361	1,199,593	508	3,281	0 5	365	50,856	21,096	29,760	0 0 4
	Allygurh, ...	1,859	9,25,538	497	2,605	0 5	355	30,053	4,981	25,072	0 0 5
	Seharunpore, ...	2,162	8,69,176	411	2,343	0 7	375	39,622	12,566	27,056	0 0 6
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,647	6,82,212	414	1,324	1 1	515	45,012	9,290	35,722	0 0 10
	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,889	8,00,431	423	2,350	0 6	340	36,075	11,602	24,473	0 0 5
	Dehra Doon, ...	1,020	1,03,055	101	546	1 6	188	10,864	3,209	7,655	0 0 1
	Total, ...	10,938	4,580,005	418	12,419	0 7	368	2,12,482	62,744	1,49,738	0 0 6
	Bareilly, ...	2,372	1,387,494	585	5,425	0 3	255	44,337	14,160	30,177	0 0 4
	Bijnour, ...	1,882	6,90,975	367	2,673	0 5	258	40,584	7,886	32,698	0 0 9
	Moradabad, ...	2,761	1,096,757	397	2,428	1 1	451	36,065	15,642	20,423	0 0 3
	Budaon, ...	1,972	8,89,810	451	3,328	0 4	267	27,374	10,141	17,233	0 0 3
	Shahjehanpore, ...	2,328	1,016,767	436	2,960	0 6	343	19,847	5,684	14,163	0 0 2
	Total, ...	11,315	5,081,803	449	16,814	0 5	302	1,68,207	53,513	1,14,694	0 0 4

Agra, ...	1,873	1,015,068	542	3,252	0	4	312	57,421	23,567	33,854	0	0	6
Muttra, ...	1,612	799,994	496	1,324	1	1	604	49,550	11,692	37,858	0	0	9
Furruckabad, ...	1,693	915,943	541	2,448	0	5	333	34,358	5,368	28,990	0	0	6
Mynpoory, ...	1,666	700,220	420	2,057	0	6	340	14,366	4,753	9,613	0	0	2
Etawah, ...	1,631	626,444	384	2,553	0	5	245	20,071	2,866	17,205	0	0	5
Etah, ...	1,404	614,351	437	2,580	0	4	238	23,092	4,366	18,726	0	0	5
Total, ...	9,879	4,672,020	472	14,214	0	5	328	1,98,858	52,612	1,46,246	0	0	6
Allahabad, ...	2,764	1,393,183	504	4,776	0	4	292	1,06,203	28,745	77,458	0	0	10
Cawnpore, ...	2,366	1,188,862	502	4,749	0	4	250	71,295	12,137	59,158	0	0	9
Futtehpore, ...	1,580	680,786	431	2,141	0	6	318	26,688	8,737	17,951	0	0	5
Banda, ...	3,030	724,372	239	2,012	1	4	360	19,624	6,314	13,310	0	0	3
Humeerpore, ...	2,288	520,941	226	1,074	2	0	485	16,704	6,593	10,111	0	0	3
Jounpore, ...	1,552	1,054,329	654	1,825	0	6	577	24,944	3,126	21,818	0	0	4
Total, ...	13,580	5,562,473	409	16,577	0	6	335	2,65,458	65,652	1,99,806	0	0	7
Benares, ...	991	793,277	800	3,686	0	2	215	44,187	18,775	25,412	0	0	6
Goruckpore, ...	4,585	1,983,203	432	3,478	1	2	570	41,293	11,280	30,013	0	0	3
Azimgurh, ...	2,545	1,385,872	544	3,057	0	6	453	34,683	7,583	27,100	0	0	3
Mirzapore, ...	5,199	1,054,329	202	2,563	2	0	411	47,853	13,653	34,200	0	0	6
Ghazeepore, ...	2,225	1,342,234	603	3,579	0	5	375	51,086	10,073	41,013	0	0	5
Bustee, ...	2,915	1,522,918	522	2,243	1	2	679	32,638	6,690	25,948	0	0	3
Total, ...	18,460	7,381,833	400	18,606	1	0	396	2,51,740	68,054	1,83,686	0	0	5
Jhansie, ...	1,608	357,445	222	1,118	1	3	319	16,778	7,796	8,982	0	0	5
Jaloun, ...	1,542	405,604	262	1,391	1	1	291	17,889	5,483	12,406	0	0	5
Lullutpore, ...	1,947	248,748	127	1,211	1	4	205	8,568	2,626	5,942	0	0	4
Total, ...	5,097	1,011,797	198	3,720	1	2	272	43,235	15,905	27,330	0	0	5
Ajmere, ...	2,672	430,697	161	2,592	1	0	166	54,946	14,477	40,469	0	1	6
Terrai, ...	Unknown.		...	322	...		...	4,517	774	3,743	...		
Kumaon, ...	6,000	369,223	61	343	17	3	1,076	2,468	1,166	1,302	0	0	0¾
Gurhwal, ...	5,000	233,326	46	153	32	5	1,525	1,181	140	1,041	0	0	0½
Total, ...	11,000	6,02,549	55	496	22	1	1,214	3,649	1,306	2,343	0	0	0¾
GRAND TOTAL, ...	82,941	29,284,275	353	85,760	0	7	341	11,43,629	3,19,786	8,23,843	0	0	5

APPENDIX No. IX.—*(Continued.)*

DETECTION AND PROSECUTION.

Return showing results in the detection and prosecution of Crime cognizable by Police in 1865.

Divisions.	Districts.	Offences.		Persons.							Value of Property		Remarks.
		Total number.	Number in which investigation was made.	Total number supposed to have been concerned.	Arrested by Police.	Brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted or committed.	Died, transferred, or escaped.	Under trial.	Stolen.	Recovered.	
	Meerut, ...	2,418	561	3,281	926	1,565	741	833	9	4	50,856	21,096	
	Allygurh, ...	2,402	546	2,605	633	795	300	457	15	23	30,053	4,981	
	Seharunpore, ...	1,883	313	2,313	406	720	300	400	13	7	39,622	12,566	
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,033	169	1,324	252	673	387	268	8	10	45,012	9,290	
	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,560	1,005	2,350	891	935	146	765	...	24	36,075	11,602	
	Dehra Doon, ...	475	345	546	258	270	46	224	...	...	10,864	3,209	
	Total, ...	9,771	2,939	12,419	3,366	4,958	1,920	2,947	45	68	2,12,482	62,744	
	Bareilly, ...	4,576	717	5,425	1,071	2,158	719	1,369	6	64	44,337	14,160	
	Bijnour, ...	2,236	1,506	2,673	347	648	299	337	3	9	40,584	7,886	
	Moradabad, ...	2,069	396	2,428	575	998	336	638	20	4	36,065	15,642	
	Budaon, ...	2,925	424	3,328	700	1,095	419	639	5	32	27,374	10,141	
	Shahjehanpore, ...	2,421	680	2,960	1,010	1,133	275	828	8	22	19,847	5,684	
	Total, ...	14,227	3,723	16,814	3,703	6,032	2,048	3,811	42	131	1,68,207	53,513	

Agra,	...	2,748	698	3,252	1,220	1,369	241	1,018	30	90	57,421	23,567
Muttra,	...	1,034	311	1,324	407	459	95	341	8	15	49,550	11,692
Furruckabad,	...	1,614	558	2,448	1,127	1,590	579	978	2	31	34,358	5,368
Mynpoorie,	...	1,452	356	2,057	688	1,767	970	771	9	17	14,366	4,753
Etawah,	...	2,115	326	2,553	487	1,407	823	555	21	18	20,071	2,866
Etah,	...	2,016	343	2,580	646	812	340	444	9	19	23,092	4,366
	Total,	10,979	2,592	14,214	4,575	7,404	3,048	4,107	79	180	1,98,858	52,612
Allahabad,	...	3,353	1,101	4,776	1,952	2,304	767	1,452	4	81	1,06,203	28,745
Cawnpore,	...	3,406	3,303	4,749	1,412	1,588	568	1,004	1	15	71,295	12,137
Futtehpore,	...	1,603	692	2,141	568	626	207	381	8	30	26,688	8,737
Banda,	...	1,471	468	2,012	621	872	360	490	11	11	19,624	6,314
Humeerpore,	...	814	197	1,074	352	382	135	236	1	10	16,704	6,593
Jounpore,	...	1,590	423	1,825	479	599	161	403	6	29	24,944	3,126
	Total,	12,237	6,184	16,577	5,384	6,371	2,198	3,966	31	176	2,65,458	65,652
Benares,	...	2,632	1,321	3,686	1,851	2,410	518	1,815	22	55	44,187	18,775
Goruckpore,	...	2,091	2,063	3,478	1,428	1,527	697	759	2	69	41,293	11,280
Azimgurh,	...	2,446	601	3,057	1,124	1,370	432	869	5	64	34,683	7,583
Mirzapore,	...	1,659	811	2,563	1,267	1,546	325	1,144	12	65	47,853	13,653
Ghazeepore,	...	2,691	777	3,579	1,171	1,608	544	1,022	3	39	51,086	10,073
Bustee,	...	1,297	1,072	2,243	683	780	368	372	5	35	32,638	6,690
	Total,	12,806	6,645	18,606	7,524	9,321	2,884	5,981	49	327	2,51,740	68,054
Jhansie,	...	882	281	1,118	369	454	66	378	3	13	16,778	7,796
Jaloun,	...	1,102	380	1,391	481	551	153	376	5	17	17,889	5,483
Lullutpore,	...	1,106	273	1,211	357	515	151	314	26	24	8,568	2,626
	Total,	3,090	934	3,720	1,207	1,520	364	1,068	34	54	43,235	15,905
Ajmere,	...	1,835	1,807	2,592	680	848	224	599	17	8	54,946	14,477
Terrai,	...	194	154	322	54	79	36	43	...	...	4,517	774
Kumaon,	...	358	77	342	116	343	78	265	...	...	2,468	1,166
Gurhwal,	...	88	12	153	16	162	60	81	...	21	1,181	140
	Total,	446	89	496	132	505	138	346	...	21	3,649	1,306
GRAND TOTAL,	...	65,585	25,067	85,760	26,925	37,038	12,860	22,868	297	965	1,203,091	3,35,037

APPENDIX No. IX.—DETECTION AND

Return showing results in the detection and prosecution

Divisions.	Districts.	Murders.							Dacoi	
		Cases.		Persons.					Cases.	
		Total.	Investigated.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.	Total.	Investigated.
	Meerut, ...	9	8	22	18	22	14	8	9	2
	Allygurh, ...	6	6	10	10	10	5	5	15	15
	Seharunpore, ...	4	4	8	6	9	3	6	9	9
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	4	4	14	11	15	9	1	3	...
	Boolundshuhur, ...	7	7	11	9	9	...	9	18	18
	Dehra Doon, ...	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Total, ...	31	30	67	56	67	32	30	55	45
	Bareilly, ...	26	25	43	36	47	10	29	10	4
	Bijnour, ...	6	6	14	12	12	6	6	8	9
	Moradabad, ...	14	9	31	20	27	13	12	6	4
	Budaon, ...	14	13	17	18	21	3	15	9	5
	Shahjehanpore, ...	13	13	26	22	24	16	8	13	10
	Total, ...	73	66	131	108	131	48	70	46	32
	Agra, ...	26	20	66	59	59	10	45	15	3
	Muttra, ...	4	4	6	4	4	...	4	18	18
	Furruckabad, ...	14	16	22	22	23	1	21	8	7
	Mynpoorie, ...	16	16	37	28	37	20	17	7	4
	Etawah, ...	9	10	19	17	20	6	9	7	7
	Etah, ...	11	12	26	26	32	14	14	7	7
	Total, ...	80	78	176	156	175	51	110	62	46
	Allahabad, ...	9	9	25	24	24	8	11	17	13
	Cawnpore, ...	27	23	51	37	42	26	16	109	108
	Futtehpore, ...	16	16	39	28	35	16	19	35	35
	Banda, ...	11	11	57	44	44	20	24	7	7
	Humeerpore, ...	8	8	13	12	13	2	8	5	3
	Jounpore, ...	6	6	11	9	10	...	8	2	2
	Total, ...	77	73	196	154	168	62	86	175	168
	Benares, ...	10	9	27	27	31	2	29	7	4
	Goruckpore, ...	7	7	10	7	8	3	5	34	34
	Azimgurh, ...	6	6	15	9	12	5	7	33	19
	Mirzapore, ...	9	7	21	6	21	16	5	17	11
	Ghazeepore, ...	3	5	10	6	18	6	10	29	15
	Bustee, ...	6	6	22	17	17	7	10	23	22
	Total, ...	41	40	105	72	107	39	66	143	105
	Jhansie, ...	4	7	4	6	6	2	2	15	5
	Jaloun, ...	3	3	5	5	5	1	4	4	4
	Lullutpore, ...	1	1	1	...	14	1	2	...	...
	Total, ...	8	11	10	11	25	4	8	19	9
	Ajmere, ...	9	8	15	9	10	6	4	48	48
	Terrai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumaon, ...	4	2	3	3	3	1	2	3	2
	Gurhwal, ...	2	2	5	5	5	4	1	...	...
	Total, ...	6	4	8	8	8	5	3	3	2
	Grand Total, ...	325	310	708	574	691	247	377	551	455

PROSECUTION.—*(Continued.)*
of Murders and Offences against property.

TIES AND ROBBERIES.					LURKING HOUSE-TRESPASSES.						
Persons.					*Cases.*		*Persons.*				
Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.	Total.	Investigated.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.
14	3	5	1	4	555	50	676	76	91	42	48
37	17	20	8	9	766	142	798	75	87	33	48
28	2	9	4	5	513	35	565	41	50	10	36
14	...	4	4	...	266	25	282	29	33	7	26
80	16	18	7	11	406	257	504	36	38	10	25
1	1	1	1	...	94	73	92	23	24	5	19
174	39	57	25	29	2,600	582	2,917	280	323	107	202
49	18	19	3	14	606	66	672	129	137	35	99
30	8	23	16	6	942	717	1,104	87	110	55	47
9	7	9	1	8	343	58	284	71	80	16	64
15	9	10	5	4	586	59	621	91	103	33	61
30	5	8	2	6	859	111	912	128	134	41	92
133	47	69	27	38	3,336	1,011	3,593	506	564	180	363
50	10	12	9	3	804	95	874	151	164	24	136
107	13	13	4	7	343	65	436	75	76	12	58
35	17	17	5	12	531	65	609	152	152	49	103
25	14	19	11	8	255	51	319	94	100	23	77
45	17	33	22	11	466	32	533	54	60	23	34
45	15	20	17	3	483	18	518	17	18	2	16
307	86	114	68	44	2,882	326	3,289	543	570	133	424
71	35	35	18	11	1,086	175	1,421	354	404	171	209
410	52	63	33	30	436	435	610	136	139	57	82
104	35	39	26	13	538	240	739	143	152	42	99
30	11	18	12	6	461	88	497	57	78	29	45
10	7	7	7	...	322	39	398	80	81	24	55
4	4	4	1	3	641	127	795	178	183	56	119
629	144	166	97	63	3,484	1,104	4,460	948	1,037	379	609
69	32	37	15	20	754	150	904	243	259	40	213
365	76	91	48	33	619	613	828	225	257	109	133
123	56	65	33	23	971	119	1,056	265	278	201	154
95	41	47	11	16	448	108	611	206	231	81	143
131	29	47	14	29	1,044	74	969	152	177	44	130
110	42	59	21	37	576	467	943	268	286	118	149
893	276	346	142	158	4,412	1,531	5,311	1,369	1,488	593	922
34	24	24	7	17	178	39	243	44	47	4	34
13	4	4	4	...	309	81	395	57	70	20	41
...	9	11	...	2	342	83	375	93	101	23	70
47	37	39	11	19	829	203	1,013	194	218	47	145
384	85	94	19	71	183	183	244	40	48	5	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
4	4	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
2,571	718	890	393	423	17,727	4,941	20,828	3,871	4,249	1,444	2,706

APPENDIX No. IX.—(*Concluded.*)

Divisions.	Districts.	Thefts.						
		Cases.		*Persons.*				
		Total.	Investigated.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.
	Meerut, ...	1,268	281	1,407	395	483	191	286
	Allygurh, ...	1,231	289	1,238	358	409	127	257
	Seharunpore, ...	971	133	1,119	173	253	105	139
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	505	73	594	98	196	121	72
	Boolundshuhur, ...	823	503	1,001	225	239	70	153
	Dehra Doon, ...	267	163	295	103	106	25	81
	Total, ...	5,065	1,442	5,654	1,352	1,686	639	988
	Bareilly, ...	1,967	455	2,045	618	684	194	469
	Bijnour, ...	957	652	1,026	113	158	77	79
	Moradabad, ...	1,306	176	1,432	213	308	105	199
	Budaon, ...	1,654	221	1,769	313	368	129	224
	Shahjehanpore, ...	960	275	1,102	372	389	96	279
	Total, ...	6,844	1,779	7,374	1,629	1,907	601	1,250
	Agra, ...	1,522	285	1,685	543	575	100	438
	Muttra, ...	527	144	529	181	186	37	140
	Furruckabad, ...	553	349	829	614	616	259	351
	Mynpoorie, ...	608	160	767	300	549	282	261
	Etawah, ...	1,125	178	1,301	246	276	101	153
	Etah, ...	901	146	1,124	242	286	157	118
	Total, ...	5,236	1,262	6,235	2,126	2,488	936	1,461
	Allahabad, ...	1,543	552	2,024	741	930	288	610
	Cawnpore, ...	1,563	1,532	2,031	644	696	236	447
	Futtehpore, ...	551	286	705	242	247	66	164
	Banda, ...	757	230	948	264	298	133	157
	Humeerpore, ...	368	109	479	167	173	56	113
	Jounpore, ...	535	166	528	198	216	41	164
	Total, ...	5,317	3,875	6,715	2,256	2,560	820	1,655
	Benares, ...	1,144	681	1,557	819	1,041	247	759
	Goruckpore, ...	1,279	1,263	1,979	856	887	421	451
	Azimgurh, ...	1,142	314	1,323	513	576	181	376
	Mirzapore, ...	782	389	1,063	547	577	136	427
	Ghazeepore, ...	1,137	422	1,558	619	811	383	418
	Bustee, ...	541	457	860	277	297	130	150
	Total, ...	6,025	3,526	8,340	3,631	4,189	1,498	2,581
	Jhansie, ...	554	189	676	241	269	33	233
	Jaloun, ...	555	185	565	171	196	65	127
	Lullutpore, ...	664	129	702	183	219	70	131
	Total, ...	1,773	503	1,943	595	684	168	491
	Ajmere, ...	1,463	1,453	1,676	340	408	104	298
	Terrai, ...	183	150	300	47	56	30	26
	Kumaon, ...	108	65	117	95	117	31	81
	Gurhwal, ...	14	9	28	9	28	13	9
	Total, ...	122	74	145	104	145	44	90
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	32,028	14,064	38,382	12,080	14,123	4,840	8,840

APPENDIX No. X.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure in the Jails in the N.-W. P.

SUMMARY.

15,644 Prisoners in 1864.
15,572 ditto in 1865.

	1864.	1865.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations, ...	2,69,120 2 11	3,27,775 15 5
Money Allowance, ...	...	...
Total, ...	2,69,120 2 11	3,27,775 15 5
Cost per prisoner, ...	17 3 3	21 0 9¼
Fixed Establishment, ...	1,49,189 0 10	1,60,525 11 1
Cost per prisoner, ...	9 8 7	10 4 4¼
Permanent Guard, ...	1,07,365 11 10	1,03,811 14 10
Cost per prisoner, ...	6 13 9¾	6 10 8
Extra Establishment, ...	49,290 7 0	53,729 15 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	3 2 5	3 7 2½
Total, ...	3,05,845 3 8	3,18,067 8 11
Cost per prisoner, ...	19 8 9¾	20 6 9¾
Hospital Charges. Europe medicines, ...	938 0 0	782 5 2
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 0 11½	0 0 9½
Bazaar medicines, ...	661 4 3	643 10 7
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 0 8	0 0 8
Sick diet, ...	9,199 1 5	7,697 0 2
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 9 5	0 7 11
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets for Hospital, ...	123 4 5	69 4 9
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 0 1½	0 0 1
Total, ...	10,921 10 1	9,192 4 8
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 11 2	0 9 5½
Clothing, including blankets and bedding, ...	51,028 5 8	50,327 0 5
Cost per prisoner, ...	3 4 2¼	3 3 8½
Contingencies, ...	34,759 8 3	31,887 15 7
Cost per prisoner, ...	2 3 6½	2 0 9¼
Additions, alterations, and repairs, ...	7,861 8 6	12,410 5 11
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 8 0½	0 12 9
Compensation in lieu of convict labor, ...	15,000 0 0	14,700 0 0
Cost per prisoner, ...	0 15 4¼	0 15 1
Gross cost of maintenance,	6,94,536 7 1	7,64,361 2 11
Gross cost per prisoner, ...	44 6 4	49 1 4¾

Abstract of Convicts and Prisoners under trial.

	Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head.
Convicts, ...	15,572	7,64,361 2 11	49 1 4¾
Under trial, ...	832	15,989 13 9	19 3 6
Total, ...	16,404	7,80,351 0 8	47 9 1½

NOTE.—The daily average strength of prisoners in this statement is the number of convicts dieted, and does not include civil prisoners and others not dieted, nor under trial.

APPENDIX No. XI.

Financial Results of Convict Labour.

	1864.			1865.		
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	3,944			3,823		
Ditto ditto ditto on Jail Buildings, ...	6,116			6,514		
Ditto ditto ditto on roads and out-door labour, ...	73			42		
Ditto ditto ditto on Medical services of Jail, ...	1,659			1,692		
Ditto ditto ditto inefficient from age or disease, ...	2,209			2,167		
Total daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour, ...	14,001			14,238		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Net cash profits realized on the sale of manufactured goods, ...	80,084	5	10	77,448	12	8
Value of manufactured goods in store, ...	32,309	9	5	32,860	2	6
Estimated profit on clothing manufactured for prison use, ...	21,581	7	1	19,327	14	10
Value at bazaar rates of vegetables supplied from the Jail Gardens, ...	10,280	14	7	10,791	3	8
Total earnings of prisoners engaged in industrial manufactures, ...	1,44,256	4	11	1,40,428	1	8
Average earnings per prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	36	9	2½	36	11	8½
Estimated value of convict labour on Jail Buildings, ...	1,81,269	3	8	1,99,128	6	8
Ditto, on roads and other out-door labour, ...	1,252	6	6	718	9	6
Ditto, savings by employment of prisoners in the menial services of the Jails,...	69,678	0	0	71,064	0	0
Total estimated value of out-door labour, ...	2,52,199	10	2	2,70,911	0	2
Average earning per prisoner on above three items, ...	32	2	2	32	13	6¼
Gross value of convict labour, ...	3,96,455	15	1	4,11,339	1	10
Deduct—						
Wages of hired servants, ...	2,060	10	7	3,225	3	1
Compensation in lieu of convict labour, ...	15,000	0	0	14,700	0	0
Net value of convict labour, ...	3,79,395	4	6	3,93,413	14	9

APPENDIX No. XII.

Abstract Statement of business disposed of.

Divisions	Area in square miles.	Mehals.	Population.	Land Revenue on Rent Roll.	Business cases: Disposed of.	Business cases: Pending.	Letters: From Collector to Commissioner.	Letters: From Commissioner to Collector.	Expense of collecting Revenue exclusive of Heads of Offices and Sudder Establishment.	Percentage of expense on column 5.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Meerut, ...	10,708	9,314	45,91,292	70,74,818	61,575	4,720	2,244	2,321	1,68,522	2 6 1
Kumaon, ...	11,000	6,317	6,34,908	1,99,173	2,702	162	140	190	...	...
Rohilcund, ...	11,839	17,547	51,71,817	62,45,854	74,996	8,077	2,710	2,641	1,84,204	2 15 2
Agra, ...	9,879	8,645	46,82,737	74,63,624	76,152	4,556	2,276	2,432	1,49,581	3 5 6
Jhansie, ...	5,099	2,341	10,11,797	15,38,824	17,335	1,775	779	1,381	60,843	3 15 3
Allahabad, ...	13,580	14,118	55,23,571	92,24,234	58,603	6,571	2,499	3,182	2,54,086	2 12 0
Benares, ...	18,464	18,218	80,81,833	69,18,022	57,981	5,343	2,197	1,968	1,43,210	2 1 1
Ajmere, ...	2,671	433	4,30,697	3,84,203	1,378	257	40	49	13,752	3 9 3
Total, ...	83,240	76,933	3,01,28,652	3,90,48,752	3,50,722	31,461	12,885	14,164	1,04,198	2 12 3

Year.	Cases Disposed of.	Pending.	Letters.	Cost of Collection.	Percentage.
1862-63, ...	3,14,131	31,689	24,374	10,77,326	2 12 9
1863-64, ...	3,53,423	33,662	23,180	10,73,366	2 12 2
1864-65, ...	3,50,722	31,461	27,049	10,74,198	2 12 3

APPENDIX No. XIII.

Statement showing the Area and Estimated outturn of Cotton in maunds during 1865-66.

Divisions.	Area and outturn in maunds of 40 seers or 80 lbs.				
	1864-65.			1865-66.	
	The Area and Estimated outturn as shown in the Report of 24th October, 1864.		*The corrected outturn in cleaned Cotton, as shown in the Report of 23rd March*, 1865.	*The Area and Estimated outturn.*	
	Acres.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Acres.	**Maunds.**
Meerut, ...	4,32,450	7,28,200	6,43,871	1,66,314	**2,44,705**
Kumaon, ...	1,365	1,365	1,000	1,025	**1,025**
Rohilcund, ...	2,73,450	3,03,125	2,18,171	1,41,360	**1,30,130**
Agra, ...	5,55,300	5,47,700	5,37,586	2,40,782	**2,19,905**
Jhansie, ...	61,750	65,200	81,234	47,085	**39,212**
Allahabad, ...	4,01,643	2,98,700	1,69,017	2,68,747	**1,78,967**
Benares, ...	13,911	13,448	9,038	29,789	**10,596**
Total, ...	17,39,869	19,57,738	16,59,917	8,95,102	**8,24,540**

APPENDIX No. XIV.

Abstract of the Vaccination Returns for the season 1865-66.

Circles.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result unknown.	Total.	Number of Vaccinators.	Percentage successful.	Average number of operations by each man per mensem.
Kumaon and Gurhwal, ...	23,603	1,292	1,152	1,350	27,397	13	90·60	350
Rohilcund, ...	43,378	4,071	3,354	2,523	53,326	36	85·38	296
Agra and Meerut, ...	32,569	7,664	1,177	3,121	44,531	71	78·65	125
Allahabad and Jhansie, ...	18,246	7,464	1,348	2,425	29,483	42	67·43	125
Benares and Goruckpore, ...	7,276	2,357	960	1,253	11,846	31	68·68	[illegible]
Total, ...	1,25,072	22,848	7,991	10,672	1,66,583	193	[illegible]	194

Memorandum.—The cost per head of each successful case is about one shilling : less than half the cost in England.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

[N. W. Provinces.]